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KASHMIR HISTORY and POLITICS

Annotated Bibliography

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The first edition of this bibliography was published in 1986. Since then much has been written on Kashmir especially after the developments of 1989 when the Kashmiri youth took up arms against the Govt. and the Kashmir issue received a new dimension. In addition to the books and Journals, eminent columnists have written on various aspects of Kashmir in the leading newspapers. Every effort has, therefore, been made to include relevant portion of this material, deemed essential from the research point of view. While going through the material available in the History Department of Kashmir University, 14 dissertations have been found of great historical importance and thus included in this bibliography.

The present edition consists of 758 documents, 490 books 193 Journals and 75 newspaper articles. As stated earlier, the bibliography is confined to the material available in English only. However, 20 books in Urdu have been included in this edition in view of their historical value. Though the period covered in this bibliography is upto 1994 however, some books published in the beginning of 1995 have also been included. In order to understand and to make the best use of the bibliography, the users are advised to go through the preface of the first edition which has been reproduced in this edition.

Praise be to Almighty God who gave me the courage to work on this project despite my bad health throughout 1994.

I am thankful to the staff of the Libraries I visited for compilation of this bibliography, in particular the Kashmir University library and the Public Library staff for their whole-hearted cooperation. My thanks are due to Mr. Khazir Mohammad Mir for typing the manuscript with utmost care. My wife, daughter Ruhi, sons Tariq and Mubashir Wani, deserve my special thanks for their assistance in the preparation and the arrangement of the indexes.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Abdul Rasheed for his help in getting this book printed within a short time.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the compiler's aim has been to prepare this work for those interested in research in the area of the history and politics of Kashmir. What has been stated and recorded in the bibliography, are the views of the authors and in no way reflective of the compiler's views. The job has been done purely in the spirit of a documentalist. The compiler would, however, welcome the suggestions of the readers and the authors for improvement of the bibliography.

G.A. WANI

Srinagar
August 18, 1995

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

With the advent of Printing Press during the middle of 15th century substantial quantity of literature in various forms became available to the readers. Education spread like anything and side by side libraries began to develop. Towards the end of 15th century a technique of producing the descriptive lists of Publishing records was also developed. John Tritheim, considered to be the father of bibliography, compiled the first-ever bibliography in 1494 A.D.

Since then this subject received attention of librarians and experts and the bibliographies of various types have been compiled from time to time. The present century has virtually witnessed unprecedented growth of literature on all subjects, the need to compile more and more bibliographies has become essential from the research point of view. The art of bibliographical compilations has therefore, received great impetus. An annotated bibliography which makes characterisation of a book or a periodical article can serve the purpose of research scholars fully than a general bibliography.

Kashmir has enjoyed great fame for its glorious past as a major centre of learning, for its rich cultural heritage and for charming landscape. It has always been a spot of attraction for others. Therefore, much has been written on Kashmir in books, periodicals and newspapers. Since partition of the country in 1947, Kashmir has become a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. Wars were fought between the two countries and Kashmir came up for discussions at international forums. In the wake of Kashmir's publicity, considerable literature has been brought out on the various aspects of the State. This has led to more and more research on Kashmir's past as well as present. Though a few bibliographies have been compiled on Kashmir, the present attempt is however, the first of its kind. It has been compiled with a view to fulfil the needs of research scholars on Kashmir history and politics.

SCOPE

A bibliography can never claim to be comprehensive. This has been realised even by the experts in this field. Since it is not possible to include everything published on Kashmir, the compiler of the present attempt had to be selective, limiting his work to the published material on the historical and political events from 1846 to 1983. The starting point was located in the year 1846 for its tremendous political significance as it was the year when Kashmir was sold by the British to Raja Gulab Singh through the infamous sale deed know as the Treaty of Amritsar.

The bibliography, as mentioned earlier, is selective in nature and confined to published material in the form of books and journals only.

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The entire material is available in the libraries of Kashmir. In fact some of the libraries viz Kashmir University library, Research library and Public library, Srinagar, are rich in material on Kashmir from the research point of view.

The bibliography contains 482 entries, 308 books and 174 periodicals. The titles available in Persian and Urdu have been included and the abstract translated into English. In fact some titles of such material on Kashmir history are valuable and thus included. The number of such books does not exceed 42. In the case of journals, material available in English only has been included. However, a some special numbers brought out in Urdu by the Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar, on the historians and rulers of Kashmir have ben included as this material was deemed essential in view of the needs of research scholars.

The bibliography has been divided into three parts. Part I contains a brief introduction to Kashmir history and politics. This has been done to give the readers a fair idea of the topic. This part also contains lists of abbreviations used for libraries, journals and other terms. Part II comprises the bibliography of books, and periodical articles. All the entries in the bibliography are serially numbered and contain full bibliographical information followed by annotations. For preparation of the entries I.S.I. specifications for the bibliographical references have also been taken into consideration. Effort has been made to provide factual and concise annotations in easy and understandable language.

ARRANGEMENT

All the books and periodical articles have been classified by Deway Decimal Classification—18th edition 1971 and arranged in classified order. The entries have been arranged in the alphabetical order by author or title within a specific subject. For subject headings, Sears list of subject headings, 11th edition, 1977 has been used. However, some changes have been made in the subject headings wherever it was found that Search list would not serve the purpose of the users. For instance under the heading of Politics and Government, subjects have been formed in the chronological order to fulfill the requirements of the scholars who want to make a study of the various historical developments of Kashmir.

INDEXES

The bibliography contains author and subject indexes. Both the indexes are arranged in the alphabetical order with an entry number/ numbers against each. Wherever necessary, 'see' and 'see also' references have been provided to facilitate quick consultation of the relevant topic.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	Anno Domini (In the year of Lord)
A.H.	Anno Hegirae (In the Hegira year)
B.C.	Before Christ
CCAS	Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir
Chap	Chapter/Chapters
Co	Company
Comp.	Compiler
Dept.	Department
Div.	Division
Ed.	Edition/Editor
Govt.	Government
Illus.	Illustrations/Illustrated
Indo-Pak	India and Pakistan
Instt.	Institute/Institution
J & K	Jammu and Kashmir
M.S.	Manuscript/s
n.d.	No date of publication
P	Total number of pages/Inclusive pages
Pak	Pakistan
Pseud.	Pseudonym
Pt.	Part/s
Pub.	Publisher/Publication
Sup.	Supervisor
Supt.	Superintendent
Tr.	Translator/Translated
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.N.	United Nations
UNCIP	United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
Univ.	University
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
V.	Volume/Volumes
V.P.	Various Pagination

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List of Journals And Newspapers Indexed with Abbreviations

Name of the Journal and Newspapers	*Abbreviation*
Asian Survey (U.S.A.)	AS
Asiatic Review (U.K.)	AR
Carvan (India)	
Cultural Forum (India)	CF
Current Events (India)	CE
Economic Weekly (India)	EW
Economic & Political Weekly (India)	EPW
Economist (U.K.)	
Foreign Affairs (India)	FA
Foreign Review (India)	FR
Hammara Aadab (Srinagar)	HA
Illustrated Weekly of India	IWI
Imprint (India)	
India Quarterly	IQ
India Today	IT
Indian Antiquary	IA
Indian Journal of International Law	IJIL
Indian Journal of Political Science	IJPS
Indian Journal of Political Studies	IJPST
International Affairs (U.S.S.R.)	IA
International Studies (India)	IS
Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations (U.K.)	ICMR
Jammu and Kashmir Research Bi-annual	JKRB
Jammu and Kashmir University Review	JKUR.
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Culcutta)	JASB
Journal of Central Asian Studies	JCAS
Journal of the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society	JBBRA
Journal of Indian History	JIH
Journal of Indian Law Institute	JILI
Journal of Political Studies (India)	JPS
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of	

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Great Britain and Ireland (U.K.)	JRASBI
Journal of the United Services Institution of India	JUSII
Khalid (Srinagar)	
Kashmir (Srinagar)	
Kashmir Research Bi-annual (Srinagar)	KRB
Kashmir Today (Srinagar)	KT
Kashmri Scene (Srinagar)	KS
Koshur Samachar (Delhi)	KSR
Link (India)	
Manistream (India)	
Modern Review (India)	MR
New Age (India)	NA
New Statesman (U.K.)	NS
Political Science Review (India)	PSR
Quest (India)	
Radical Humanist (India)	RH
Round Table (U.K.)	RT
Seminar (India)	
Sheeraza (Srinagar)	
Social Studies (U.S.A.)	SS
South Asian Studies (India)	SAS
Studies of Kashmir Council of Research (Srinagar)	SKCR
Studies in Urban History (India)	SUH
United Asia (India)	UA
U.N. Monthly Chronicle (New York)	UNMC
University Review (Srinagar)	UR
World Today (U.K.)	WT
Youth Times (India)	YT
Newspapers	
Asian Age (New Delhi)	AA
Greater Kashmir (Srinagar)	GT
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)	HT
Indian Express (New Delhi)	IE
Kashmir Times (Jammu)	KT
Pioneer (New Delhi)	
Times of India (New Delhi)	TOI
Tribune (Chandigarh, Punjab)	

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List of Subject Headings

General Works
Religions : Saivism and Mysticism
Buddhism
Islam
Social Conditions
China and Kashmir
Great Britain and Kashmir
India and Kashmir
Pakistan and Kashmir
U.S. and Kashmir
USSR and Kashmir
Tribal Invasion
Sino-Indian Conflict
Indo-Pak War-1965
Tashkant Summit
Indo-Pak War-1971
Simla Agreement
Kashmir and U.N.O.
Human Rights
Constitution
Accession to India
Gazetteers
Geography
Description and Travel
Description and Travel-Ladakh
Social Life and Customs
Social life and Customs-Jammu
Social Life and Customs-Ladakh
Kashmir and Central Asia
Historiography
History
History-Jammu
History-Ladakh

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History-Srinagar
History-Ancient
History-Muslim Period
History-Sikh Period
History-Dogra Period
Freedom Movement
Politics and Government-Kashmir
Politics and Government-Jammu
Politics and Government-Ladakh
Politics and Government-Azad Kashmir/Pak-Occupied Kashmir
Politics and Government-1947
Politics and Government-Sheikh Abdullah
Politics and Government-G.M. Bakshi
Politics and Government-Shams-ud-din
Politics and Government-G.M. Sadiq
Politics and Government-Mir Qasim
Kashmir Accord
Politics and Government-Farooq Abdullah and G.M. Shah
Politics and Government-1990-1994

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Kashmir History and Politics ; An Introduction

Land and the People

Generally known as Kashmir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir comprises three provinces of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The modern State of Jammu and Kashmir was founded by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846 as a result of the Treaty of Amritsar between him and the then British Government of India. The State covers an area of 1,38,942 sq. kms and commands an important strategic position among the countries of the region. According to 1981 census the total population of Jammu and Kashmir was 59,54,010. In 1991 no official census was conducted in the State. However, it is presumed that the population of J & K has exceeded 80 lakhs. Geographically the present State of Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three regions.

Jammu

Jammu is the Winter capital of the State. It is said that it was originally founded by Raja Jambulochan who lived in 14th century B.C. Jammu province is divided into 6 districts and covers an area of 26,293 sq. kms. The people of Jammu are usually known as Dogras. They follow different religions and speak Dogri language.

Kashmir Valley

The Valley of Kashmir is famous for its beauty and has been rightly described as the paradise on earth. Srinagar is the Summer capital of the State which is said to have been founded by Ashoka, the Great. Divided into six districts, the Kashmir Valley covers an area of 15,948 sq. kms. About eighty per cent people of the Valley are Muslims. Generally people speak Kashmiri language, a mixture of Sanskrit, Persian and other languages.

Ladakh

Ladakh is the largest district not only in the State but in the whole country and covers an area of 96,701 sq. kms. It has an important strategic position and is bounded in North and East by China and in the North-West by Gilgit and Skardu, now under

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Pakistan. Ladakh is divided into two districts-Leh and Kargil. It has a unique position for having preserved Buddhism and its rich cultural heritage.

History

It is an admitted fact that Kashmir has had a glorious past. Kashmir has remained a major centre of learning for centuries together. The scholars from different countries used to visit Kashmir to complete their studies in the field of art, literature, philosophy and religion. Kashmir history has rightly been described as more charming than its landscape. In fact the people of Kashmir can really feel proud that their ancestors have recorded past events in the right historical traditions. Among the past historical works, the Raja tarangini of Kalhana occupies a central place. It has served as a source for the later historians. Kalhana completed Rajatarangini between 1148 and 1149 A.D. It starts from ancient times and goes upto the reign of Raja Sangram Deva in 1006 A.D. The chronicle was continued by Jonaraja, Srivara, Prajayabhata and Shuka and was brought upto 1586 A.D., when Mughal emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir. From Medieval to modern period, many historians namely Malik Haider Choudra, Kh. Mohammad Azam Dedmari, Mulla Nadri, Pir Hassan Shah, Fauq, Bamzai etc. brought the chronicle upto present times.

Muslim Rule in Kashmir (1320 to 1819 A.D.)

Muslim rule in Kashmir started from 1320 A.D. with Rinchan as the first Muslim ruler. After Rinchan's death, Shah Mir occupied the throne of Kashmir and began to rule as the first Sultan. Shah Mir dynasty ruled over Kashmir for more than two hundred years. The famous Sultans of this dynasty are Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin and Sultan Shahab-ud-Din.

Kashmir came under the rule of Chak dynasty in 1560. Chak rule lasted for 26 years only and in 1586 Akbar's army occupied Kashmir. In 1752 Mughal rule came to an end and Afghan rule began in Kashmir.

Kashmir under Sikh and Dogra Rule (1819 to 1947 A.D.)

Afghan rule in Kashmir lasted 67 years. This rule has been described as the worst. In 1819 Sikh army of Ranjit Singh occupied Kashmir. Till 1846 Sikh Governors ruled Kashmir. Sikh rule has also brought misery for the people of Kashmir.

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Kashmir came under the Dogra rule in 1846 as a result of the Treaty of Amritsar of March 1846. In fact Kashmiris were sold by the Britishers to Raja Gulab Singh for Rs. 75 Lakhs. The Dogra rule in Kashmir lasted till 1947.

Freedom Movement in Kashmir (1931-1947)

The freedom struggle was launched by the people of Kashmir in 1931 under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. In 1932 Muslim Conference was established and in 1939 it was converted into National Conference so as to give the freedom movement a national outlook. In 1946 National Conference raised the slogan of Quit Kashmir and challenged the validity of the Treaty of Amritsar. Quit Kashmir movement continued till 1947 when the British Govt. published a plan for partition of the country.

Kashmir Politics

During 1947 many developments took place in Kashmir. On 15 August 1947, British Govt. transferred power to the two dominions of India and Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir watched the situation for some time and finally decided to accede to India. During this time there was tribal invasion on Kashmir followed by the Indo-Pak conflict.

In January 1948, Govt. of India brought the issue before the U.N. A number of resolutions were passed by the U.N. Security Council between 1948 and 1965. However, the World body failed to find an amicable solution of Kashmir problem. The direct negotiations between India and Pakistan during 1962, 1963 and 1966 also failed to provide a solution to this problem. After 1971 Indo-Pak war an agreement was signed at Simla in July 1972 by the Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan in which it was agreed that Kashmir issue will be solved bilaterally through peaceful negotiations.

Internal Political Developments (1947-1994)

The internal politics of Kashmir since 1947 kept on taking a new turn from time to time. After Kashmir's accession of 1947, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was appointed as the Chief Emergency Administrator by Maharaja Hari Singh. In March, 1948 he became Prime Minister of J & K State. His government introduced a number of reforms in the State. However, his government was dismissed and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was arrested on August 9, 1953 by the Sadri-Reyasat. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad was

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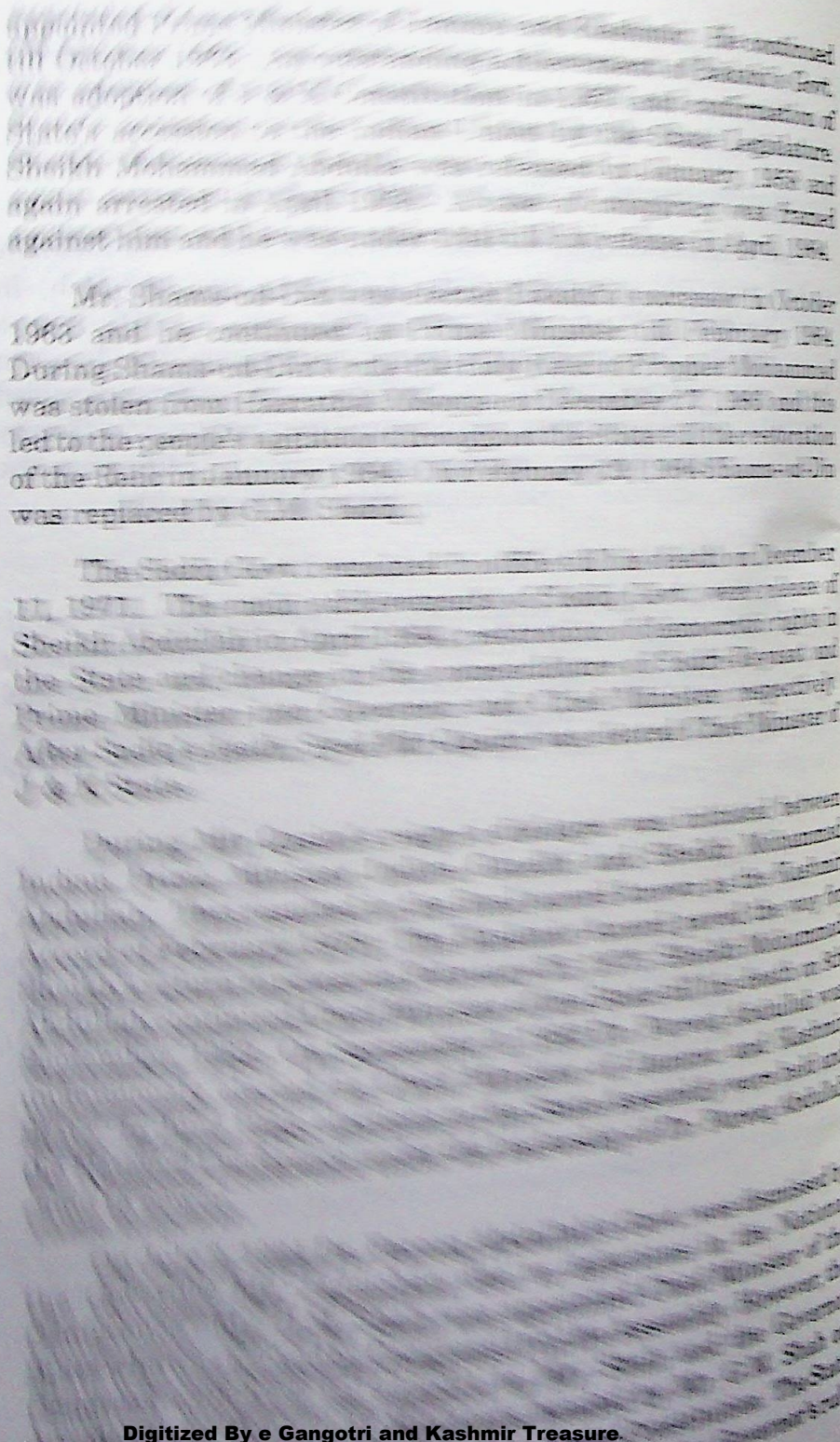

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was imposed. On September 6, 1986 Presidents rule under Article 356 was imposed in J & K after the expiry of the Governor's rule.

In the beginning of November, 1986 an accord was reached between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Dr. Farooq Abdullah, with the result a coalition Govt. of National Conference (F) and Congress(I) headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah was sworn-in on Nov. 7, 1986. In March 1987 elections to the State Assembly were held. There is a general belief that these elections were rigged. NC (F) and Congress (I) contested the election together and won by the two-thirds majority. During middle of 1989 a new development took place when the Kashmiri youth took up arms against the Govt. The movement is still going on and so far thousands of people have died and property worth crores of rupees destroyed.

On January 18, 1990 the Farooq Abdullah Govt. resigned and the Governor's rule was again imposed in J & K. The State Assembly was placed under suspended animation by the then Governor Mr. Jagmohan. On Feb. 19, 1990 the President's rule was imposed in the State. Since then it is being extended after every six months which is unprecedented in the post 1947 history of the State.

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appointed Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. He continued till October 1963. An outstanding achievement of Bakshi's Govt. was adoption of J & K Constitution in 1957 and confirmation of State's accession to the Indian Union by the State Legislature. Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla was released in January, 1958 and again arrested in April 1958. A case of conspiracy was framed against him and he was under trial till his release in April, 1964.

Mr. Shams-ud-Din was elected Bakshi's successor in October 1963 and he continued as Prime Minister till February 1964. During Shams-ud-Din's rule the Holy Relic of Prophet Mohammad was stolen from Hazratbal Mosque on December 27, 1963 and this led to the people's agitation throughout the State till the restoration of the Relic in January 1964. On February 29, 1964 Shams-ud-Din was replaced by G.M. Sadiq.

The Sadiq Govt. remained in office till his death on December 11, 1971. The main achievements of Sadiq Govt. were release of Sheikh Abdullah in April 1964, restoration of democratic rights in the State and change in the nomenclature of Sadri-Reyasat and Prime Minister into Governor and Chief Minister respectively. After Sadiq's death, Syed Mir Qasim was elected Chief Minister of J & K State.

During Mir Qasim's reign a dialogue was initiated between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. This resulted in the final accord known as the Kashmir Accord of February 1975. The Kashmir Accord paved the way for Sheikh's return to power on February 25, 1975. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah continued Chief Minister of the State till his death on 8th September, 1982. On September 9, 1982 Dr. Farooq Abdullah was unanimously elected as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State. In June 1983, elections to the State Assembly were held and the National Conference under the leadership of Dr. Farooq Abdullah came to power.

On July 2, 1984 Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Govt. was dismissed by the Governor Mr. Jagmohan due to defections in the National Conference. Mr. G.M. Shah was appointed Chief Minister of the State who was backed by Congress(I) in the Assembly. However, the Congress withdrew its support to Mr. Shah and the Governor dissolved the Council of Ministers headed by Mr. G.M. Shah on March 7, 1986 under Section 92 of the State Constitution. The State Assembly was kept in animated suspension and the Governor's rule

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GENERAL WORKS

1. CENSUS OF INDIA 1971. Jammu and Kashmir Series B, Part I-B. General Report, Srinagar, Dy. Director Census Operations J & K P 264.

   Contains 19 parts on various aspects of Jammu and Kashmir. Gives a report about population of the State on the basis of religions and scheduled castes. Provides survey reports about housing, selected towns and villages, administration etc. Contains a number of tables on housing and other economic aspects. Gives a portrait of the population and administrative atlas of the State. Miscellaneous section deals with the study of Gujars, Bakarwals, Srinagar city etc.

2. DOGRA (Ramesh Chander). Jammu and Kashmir: A select annotated bibliography, Delhi, Ajanta Publications, 1986, P 247.

   Contains bibliography of books, articles together with a survey of its history, languages and literature from Rajatarangini to modern times. Devided into two parts :

   Part I. Bibliographical essays on the history, politics, language and literature of Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Azad Kashmir.

   Part II. Contains bibliography of manuscripts (western and Persian) books and articles. Also contains an index to guide the users regarding the topic of their interest.

3. D'SOUZA (Marie). Kashmir : Himalyan Paradise. Photographs by Sanjeev Saith, New Delhi, Luster Press, 1990, P 40, Plates 62.

   Gives a brief historical and geographical account of Kashmir. Quotes in this behalf historical works like *Nilamata Purana* and *Rajatarangini*. Describes landscape of Kashmir. Throws light on architecture, arts and crafts, culture, language, origin of Kashmiris, religions, living conditions, important places of Kashmir. Contains 62 beautiful photographs of historical places, arts and crafts, persons, shikaras etc.

4. ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF INDIA. *General editor* P.N. Chopra. New Delhi, Rima Publishing House, 1992, 36 Vols.

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Claims to be a first ever encyclopaedia of its kind dealing with all 25 States and Union Territories. V, 8-10 deals with J & K.

V. 8 (J & K) Part I Jammu by G. B. Singh

V. 9 (J & K) Part II Kashmir by F.M. Hassnain

V. 10 (J & K) Part III Ladakh by M.N. Kaul

Covers all aspects of life and conditions — physical, historical, economic, social and cultural, constitution, education, industries, agriculture, irrigation, languages and literature etc. of each region. Serves as useful source of reference regarding the study of each region.

5. ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF KASHMIR *edited* by Suresh K. Sharma and S.R. Bakshi, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1995, 10 V.

Gives geographical data of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Provides a comprehensive historical account of Kashmir from ancient to modern times. Discusses thoroughly art, architecture, culture, education, tourism and economic life of Kashmir. Makes a study of various political developments of Kashmir from 1947 onwards - *e.g.*, Constitutional Status, Kashmir and UN, Nehru and Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah and Kashmir etc. Contributors are eminant historians, politicians, statesmen etc.

6. GOYAL (DR). Kashmir. New Delhi, R & K Publishing House, 1965, P 141, Illus.

Gives an account of Kashmir's past and present. Describes history, natural beauty, achievements in art and architecture and the places of interest in Kashmir. Gives a description of Srinagar and highlights various contemporary political developments of Kashmir.

7. HAMMARAADAB. Jammu and Kashmir Number *Sup*. M.Y. Tang, Srinagar, Secretary, Academy of Art, Culture and Languages 5V 1979-1987 (Urdu),

Contains very useful information about the three regions of the State viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Highlights various aspects of all the three regions, *e.g.* History, Geography, culture language and literature, folk tales, climate, music, handicrafts, arts and crafts, coins, festivals, social and religious life, dress, theater, production, means of transport and communications, wild life, historical sources, lakes, gardens, cities, towns etc.

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8. INCE (J). Kashmir Handbook. Calcutta, 1878, (Rewritten by J. Duke 1888), P 338.

   Considered as first guide book in English on Kashmir, provides sufficient information for those who would like to know about and to visit Kashmir. Contains information on geography, history, routes leading to Kashmir, from Punjab to Srinagar, Gilgit and Ladakh. Also provides description of flora and fauna of Kashmir and the other regions.

9. INDIA. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Kashmir, New Delhi, Publications Division, 1956, P 120, Illus.

   Describes the land, climate, area, mountains, festivals, ancient monuments, arts and crafts of Kashmir. Briefly discusses the different periods of Kashmir history from the earliest times to 1950.

10. JAMMU & KASHMIR. Year book & Who's Who 1970 (Annual). Editor-in-Chief Mulk Raj Saraf. Jammu, Ranbir Publications, 1970, P 528.

    Contains historical, geographical and political information with statistical data and biographical sketch of eminent personalities of Jammu and Kashmir State. Provides a list of documents important from the historical point of view since 1947. Records all the political events of Jammu & Kashmir in chronological order. Serves as a best guide to those interested in visiting and knowing something about Kashmir.

11. KEY TO KASHMIR. Srinagar, Lalla Rookh Publications, 1957, P 202.

    Gives a brief account of Kashmir, its people, its customs, its beauty and the culture. Also provides a historical account of the past and present and records other developments and problems of Kashmir in an interesting manner for the general reader.

12. MUSHTAQ MATTEEN. Jammu and Kashmir in a Nutshell. Baramulla, Kashmir. The Author, 1994, P 140.

    The book has been compiled for those who want to know something about every aspect of Kashmir. Gives a brief introduction about Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of Kashmir *e.g.,* geography, important dates and events in the history of Kashmir, Constitutional and political developments, planning process, administration and

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development, tourism and places of interest. Also contains some information about fauna and flora of Kashmir.

13. RAGHUBIR SINGH. Kashmir, Garden of the Himalayas. Hongkong, Perennial Press, 1983, P 35, 80 Photographs.

Provides a brief historical and geographical account of Kashmir. Describes landscape, beautiful sports, economy, religion, customs, traditions and character of the people of Kashmir. Highlights briefly historical events sine earliest times till the developments of 1947. Praises the rule of Lalitaditya and Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin for patronising the learning and preserving Kashmir's culture. Briefly comments on the Muslim rule in Kashmir and its achievements in the various fields. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining harmonious communal relations. Contains eighty beautiful coloured photographs of the people and the places of Kashmir.

14. SINHA (Sachchidananda). Kashmir; the Playground of Asia. Allahabad, Ramnarian Lal, 1942, P 448.

Contains useful information on the history and geography of Kashmir. Highlights Kashmir's arts and crafts, culture and traditions. Provides geographical and historical data of Srinagar, Baltistan and Ladakh. Serves as a best guide and a detailed Handbook on Kashmir, written in a pleasing style.

15. TRIVEDI (VR) Facts About Kashmir. New Delhi, Akashdeep Publishing House, 1990, P 367.

Makes a comprehensive study of political, economic, cultural and social developments of Kashmir. Gives a brief geographical and historical account of Kashmir. Lists all important events of Kashmir in the chronological order from Oct. 1947 upto May 31, 1990. Also covers militancy related incidents which took place during this period.

16. VERINDER GROVER *ed.* The Story of Kashmir; Yesterday and Today. New Delhi, Deep & Deep Pub. 1995, 3 V.

Deals with Kashmir's political history and developments from the earliest times to present day. Contributors include eminent historians, scholars of Kashmir affairs, politicians, statesmen, legislators, etc.

V.I. lists important events of Kashmir upto 1947. Contains 16 articles about history and politics of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

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V. 2. Contains 95 articles on political development, militancy, human rights etc. Provides a list of major political events of Kashmir from 1948-1994.

V. 3. Lists 68 important documents from 1846 to present day. The documents include treaties, agreements, statements, letters and UN resolutions. Also contains an exhaustive bibliography of books, articles, reports, acts, orders etc.

17. WARD (AE). Tourists and Sportsman's Guide; Kashmir and Ladakh. Calcutta, Thacker Spink & Co., 1896, P 197.

Gives briefly historical account of Kashmir and Ladakh. Contains general information on the various aspects of the people of these two regions. Describes important health resorts and other places of interest in a lucid form. Serves as useful guide for those who would like to visit Kashmir.

RELIGIONS

SAIVISM AND MYSTICISM[1]

18. CHATTERJI (JC). Kashmir Shaivaism. Delhi, Parimal Publications, 1987, P 166.

Discusses history, literature and the main doctrines of Shiva Philosophy of Kashmir. States that Kashmir Shaivaism is combination of Indian religion and philosophy of a particular sect which runs parallel to various voisnarite schools *e.g.*, the school of Ramanuja, Ramananda, Chaitanya etc. Regards Kashmir Shaivaism as a glorious part of the Pan-Indian Saivaism which is gaining ground in the whole of India.

19. DRABU (Vishva Nath) Saivagams; a study in the Socio-economic Ideas and Institutions of Kashmir (200 B.C to A.D. 700), New Delhi, Indus Publishing House, 1990, P 304, 20 illus.

Examines philosophy behind the doctrines of Saivagams. Makes an investigation of a valuable data on socio-economic ideas and institutions as linked with religious thought. Contains history of agma traditions, rituals and their observations. Highlights doctrines of Saivas, Saiva Carya, mathikas, social dimensions, regional destribution etc. Provides a list of 20 plates about Camunda, Vaisnav, Indrani, Sakti, Parvati, Siva, etc. of seventh century A.D.

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1. Books pertaining to Lal Ded may also be treated as books on Mysticism.

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20. GRIERSON (Sir George) and L.D. Barnett. Lalla-Vakyani or the wise sayings of Lal Ded: a mystic poetess of ancient Kashmir. London, Royal Asiatic Society, 1920, P 225.

Lal Ded is respected both by Hindus and Muslims of Kashmir. She was a contemporary of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani who exercised great influence in converting Kashmir into Islam. Muslims of the Valley consider her the great apostle of their faith while Hindus say that she was a devoted follower of Saivism.

States that proverbial saying of Lal Ded are current in Kashmir on tip of tongue on both the communities. Says that the importance of her songs illustrate the religion on its popular side. Regards her poetry a unique contribution which forms the basis of history of one of the most important religious systems of India. Contains a preliminary note on yoga and the text as well as translation of Lalla's poetry. Also contains 4 appendixes regarding Lalla verses in Knowle's Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs, Lalla's language, Metres and the concordance of verses in manuscript form.

21. KAUL (Jaya lal) Lal Ded. New Delhi, Sahitya Akadami, 1973, P 147.

Regards Lal Ded a saint par excellence who in her life time attained to the way of *Supreme Paramagath*. States that she was *Asrar-ul-Abrar* immersed in the love of God. Regards Lal Ded as a legand and provides her life sketch. Discusses the content and the text of *Lalla Vaakh*. Also provides English translation of Lalla's poetry.

22. KAUL (Jayalal) Lal Ded *in his* Studies in Kashmir, Srinagar Kapoor Brothers, 1968, Chap 10 P 176-185.

Gives a brief life sketch of Lal Ded who has wielded a remarkable influence on the religious throught of both Hindus and Muslims. States that she is being held in reverence by the both communities and considers her not only a famous poet saint of Kashmir but the maker of Kashmiri poetry. Examines various aspects of her sayings expressed in poetic from called *Vaakh* of which she was innovater. Say that *Vaakh* in Kashmiri is mystical diadactic in content and sententious (4 line stanza) in its form. Also quotes some of her verses after translating them into English. Gives Muslim version of Lal Ded in the light of some historical sources.

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23. KAUL (Jaya Lal) *Ed.* Lal Ded *Translated* by Prof. Nand Lal Kaul Talib, Srinagar, J & K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, 3d. ed. 1984, P 388 (Urdu).

Contains 258 *Vaakhs* of Lal Ded and devides them into three parts. Provides urdu translation of 150 *Vaakhs* with commentary. Wherever necessary, gives meaning of technical terms. States that though there is no historical evidence of Lalla's poetry however, its style makes it authentic. Contains some appendexes regarding Lalla's *Vaakhs*, her life history, her place of birth, her name etc.

24. KAW (RK). Nature of Mind in Pratyabhijna: Aspects of Kashmir Saivism *KRB* V.1 No. 1, Sept 1960, P 41-52.

Compares western Philosophy with Indian Philosophy in respect of mind also called as inner sense. Discusses doctrines of *pratyabhijna* school which draws no distinction between mind and soul in the absolute sense. Compares this school with Jain philosophy and Buddhism. States that there is agreement between *Sanakhya* and *Pratyabhijna* on the conception of Budhi. Regards Pratyabhijna system as the ultimate reality which is conceived both as universal consciousness and the universal energy. Concludes, that the psychological experiences like perception, remembrance, recognition, asertainment etc. are beheld in the pratybhijna system as the direct activities of *Atman*.

25. KOTRU (Nil Kanth) Lal Ded : Her life and Sayings. Srinagar, Utpal Publications, 1989, P 95.

Gives a brief life sketch of Lal Ded, the famous saint poetess of Kashmir who is respected and loved both by Hindus and Muslims alike. States that her poetry popularly known as *Vaakhs* have been consolidated and contains Devnagri script with English translation and with the useful notes. Says that like other saints, she projected herself before the people as an ideal picture of true moral life and religious tolerance and her moral influence on the thought and character of the people was profound. States that she has been equally claimed both by Hindus and Muslims as their own. The author claims that she was follower of Shiva while as muslims claim that she was follower of Islam.

26. PANDIT (BN). Aspects of Kashmir Saivism. Srinagar. Utpal Publications, 1977, P 239.

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Discusses the origin and growth of Kashmir Saivism and regards it as the best contribution to Indian culture. Compares Kashmir Saivism with Vedanta and examines its special features. Also provides information about the institutions of Kashmir Saivism.

27. PANDIT (BN). History of Kashmir Saivism. Srinagar Utpal Publications, 1989, P 167.

Discusses the origin and historical development of Kashmir Savisim. Throws light on the scriptural works as the source of Kashmir Savisim. Expresses philosophy of Saiva monism through a logical method. Discusses the importance of *Isvarapartyabhijna* with an introduction to his other works alongwith the fundamentals of his philosophy. Deals with the contribution of Abhinavagupta regarding the philosophy of Kashmir Saivism. Brings into light the works of Sava monism of Nagarjuna. Also deals in detail with the poetic expression of the philosophic and theological doctrines of Kashmir Saivism. Contains some appendices about prominent authors, their important works and some historical information etc.

28. PANDIT (BN) Kashmir Saiva Realism. *KRB* V.I, No. 1, Sept. 1960, P 53-64.

Says that saivistic thinkers of Kashmir believe in the self as an absolute existence which is always self existent, self-evident and self conscious. Believes that Saiva philosophers affirm that consciousness in itself is spiritual stir. States that *Spanda* is known as Siva and *Sakti* on account of its universal aspects. Regards Siva and Sakti as one entity and says that *Vidya* is a sort of liquefaction of *Sakti* and *Maya*—a sort of solidification of *Vidya*. Believes that the whole phenomenon is nothing but a sort of materalisation of the will of Lord and Lord is everything. Explains that the self is indeed real which always exists and the reality is absolute one. Concludes that Saivaist doctrine is well established by the experience of *Turya* and *Turyatita* stages.

29. PARIMOO (BN). Tr. The Ascent of Self. Delhi, Motilal Banarasidass, 1978, P 217.

Provides translation and commentary on Lal Ded's mystical verses and states that her poetry has left an indelible mark on the thought and conduct of a normal Kashmiri. Says that the work is based on the verses of poetess collected from old

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manuscripts and other sources. Contains commentary on each quatrain with the support of quottions from reference books and the philosophies of the west. States that mystical poetry brings a massage of hope to mankind and has a relevance more than ever. Also deals with Kashmir Saivism.

30. RASTOGI (Navjivan) Krma Tantricism of Kashmir : Historical and General Sources. Delhi, Motilal Banarasidass, 1979, 2 V.

Claims to have made the study of the system after consulting the sources both in printed and manuscript form. Gives in the first volume general historical survey, schools, sources, literature and Kram's place in Kashmir Saivism. Makes an analytical investigation into exposition of Karma system and contains a detailed description regarding its significance. Touches upon neglected area of Kashmir Saivism in general and Tantricism in particular. States that the volume second carries with an appendix a few unpublished and important texts having direct bearing on this system. Also contains appended tables in order to afford a synopetic peep into complex and varied contents of this philosophy.

31. SHARMA (LN) Kashmir Saivism. Varanasi, Bhartiya Vidya Prakashan, 1972, P 373.

Claims to have made first attempt in order to expound Saiva Absolutism in relation to Vedenta advaitism. Discusses absolutistic aspects of Saivism thoroughly in critical and comparative manner. Divides the book into the following parts :

Part I. Ananlysis approaches of Saiva and Vedanta absolutism.

Part II. Discusses theories of recognition and error.

Part III. Contains detailed and critical exposition of the nature of absolute reality.

Part IV Analyses conceptions of self, bondage and liberation.

32. TEMPLE (Richard Carnac). The World of Lalla; the prophetess: Being the Sayings of Lal Ded. London, Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1924, P 292.

States that her religious system is based on Shaiva Yoga philosophy and the main aim of Lalla's sayings is to place the Shaiva form of Hinduism before the English reader. Says that the book has been made free from vernacular techniques and

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has added a full vocabulary of Indian words. Describes the sources of Lalla's religion; theory as well as doctrines. Discusses Lal Ded's religion and its teachings. Gives concordance of Lalla's verses. Also contains a detailed glossary of oriental terms.

BUDDHISM

33. GANHAR (JN). Buddhism in Kashmir. *KSR* V.16, No. 4-5; 1978, P 33-35.

Reviews the Biddhist period of Kashmir history which is regarded as the golden age of Kashmir during the reign of Kushans. Says that Kashmir was a great seat of learning in the Buddhist period when fourth International Buddhist Council was held there. Discusses the relations between Kashmir and China during this time. Also provides an account of glorious tradition of Buddhist tolerance which were later on followed by rulers like Budshah. State that Buddhism had made much influence on Shivism and saints of Kashmir.

34. GANHAR (JN) and P.N. Ganhar. Buddhism in Kashmir and Ladakh. Author, New Delhi, 1956, P 245.

Describes the Buddhist period of Kashmir history. Mentions the reasons of its rise and down fall. Gives an account of Buddhist teachings. Describes Kashmir as a great seat of learning when scholars used to come to Kashmir during the Kushan Period. Discusses the contribution of Kashmir in the spread of Buddhism in Ladakh and Tibet. Says about the Buddhist influence in Kashmir and its revival in the modern times.

35. GANHAR (JN). Kashmir's Contributions in the Propagation of Buddhism, JKRB V.1, No. 1; 1976, P 1-2.

States that Kashmir has played a notable role for the propagation and dissemination of Buddhism. Quotes Ceylonese chronicle and Kalhana regarding introduction of Buddhist faith in Kashmir during Kushan era, when the Kashmir valley was a major centre of Buddhist learning. Says that 4th Buddhist Council was sponsored by Kanishka and attended by hundreds of Buddhist scholars from Afghanistan, China, Central Asia and other countries. Gives an account of Buddhist scholars and propagators notably Kumarjiva, Sanghadeva, Dharmanandi, Guraverman, etc. States that Kumarajiva was a great scholar who translated 300 Buddhist texts into Chinese

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language.

36. KAUL (Advitavadini) Buddhist Savants of Kashmir : Their Contributions Abroad. Srinagar, Utpal Publications, 1987, P 167.

States that Kashmir was mainly instrumential in popularising Buddhism in Central Asia, China and Tibet. Presents an account of Kashmirian Buddhist Scholars in these regions. Says that Kashmir was a great centre of Buddhism in the past. Tells about the contribution of Kashmiri scholars to the Buddhist literature right from the early times. Throws light in this behalf on *Mahayana* Buddhism, Buddhist logic, Tantrism and other Buddhist literature. Also analyses *Vijnanavad* system of Philosophy.

37. NAUDOU (Jean). Buddhists of Kashmir. Delhi, Agamkala Prakashan, 1980, P 308.

Discuss the role of Buddhism in the history of Kashmir and its impact on the political and cultural life of the people. Gives an account of the role and contributions of great Kashmiri Buddhists thereby making Kashmir a great temple of learning in the whole of India. Also mentions the causes resulting in the fall of Buddhism in Kashmir.

38. NUWANG TSERING. Buddhism in Ladakh, Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1979, P 102.

States that this work is based on a printed version of two volumes of Tibetan manuscripts preserved in rDzong-Khul monestry in Central Zanskar in Ladakh. Makes a study of fundamental Buddhist doctrines and practices which were prevailing in Ladakh during 18th century. Contains biographical details on the life and teachings of Grub-Chen Naag-dbang Tse-ring, a great scholar and reformer of this period. Throws much light on social customs, culture and educational traditions of Ladakh.

39. SARLA KHOSLA. History of Buddhism in Kashmir, New Delhi, Sagar Publications, 1972, P 188.

Reviews the history of the birth, rise and the fall of Buddhism in Kashmir. Gives an account of the land and people, the advent of Buddhism in Kashmir and its progress during the times of Ashoka, Kanishka, Lalitaditaya etc. Mentions the causes of the downfall of Buddhism in Kashmir. Also makes a study of the relations between Kashmir and China and other

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parts of the Himalayan regions during the time of Buddhist rulers. Highlights Buddhist culture, architecture and monuments.

ISLAM

40. AHMAD (Shams-ud-Din) Shah Hamdan : Hayat Aur Karname, Srinagar, Sheikh Ghulam Mohammad & Sons 1995, P 955 (Urdu).

Makes a detailed study of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani, popularly known as Shah Hamdan in Kashmir, right from his childhood upto his death in right perspective. Throws light on his extensive travels to Kashmir in order to preach the message of Islam. Discusses widely the influence of Iran and Central Asia especially its cultural affinity on Kashmir. Identifies devine consciousness, Sufi thought and the poetic status of Shah Hamdan. Gives an account of the teachings and works of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani. Regards the works of Shah Hamdan very significant and highlights his literary works also. Gives an account of *Khankahi Maulla* of Srinagar with its historical background.

41. AHMAD (Shams-ud-Din) *Tr.* Zakkiarah-t-Sa'adat. Srinagar, Ali Mohd & Sons, 1993, 2V. (Urdu).

This book is a translation of a famous Persian book of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani entitled 'Zakkirah-al-Maluk' which is a collection of his few works. The author has described religious, social, political, moral matters for the purification of mind and the soul in the light of 'Quran and Hadith. The topics discussed include elements of faith, significance of morality and rightful attitude, rules regarding administrative affairs, rights of the people, prohibited and permitted, contentment with loto, rejection of pride appreciation of submission etc.

42. ANAND KOUL. Life of Nand Rishi. Bombay, British India Press, 1930.

The book has been reprinted from a Journal entitled 'Indian Antiquary V. LVIII, 1929, P 194-198, 221-224 and V-LIX, 1930, P 28-32.

States that Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Rishi's name is held in profound respect both by Muslims and Hindus throughout Kashmir. Provides his life sketch alongwith his family background. Describes his poetry as popular and indigenous and provides English translation of some of his poems relevant with some

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stories of his times. Says that Sheikh was contemporary of Lal Ded and tells about his meeting with her. Also throws some light on Sheikh Noor-ud-Din's teachings.

43. BHAT (Ghulam Rasool) *Tr.* Mooi Muqaddasi Nabvi.... Solina Kashmir, Gas Corner, P 184 (Urdu).

Says as to how Islam came into Kashmir and spread here. Contains facts in this behalf by quoting some authentic historical sources. Contradicts with historical background, the distortions of some historians in this regard. Gives historical details of the Holy Relic of Prophit Muhammud (PUH) by quoting two historical work *i.e., Tareekh Hassan* of Peer Ghulam Hassan Shah and the *Tareekh Kabir* of Ghulam Mohiuddin Miskeen. Tells about the miracles and visage of Holy Relic in the light of test conducted by Azad Khan, an Afgan Governor regarding the authenticity of relic in 1797 A.D. The author states that he has himself found the relic in the same shape in 1988 as reported in historical works after its test in 1797 A.D.

44. DAR (Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din) Social and Religious Conditions on the Eve of Spread of Islam in Kashmir. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1992, P 92.

Provides an account of Geo-political aspects of Kashmir. Gives information regarding early settlement of Muslims in Kashmir and interprets the historical evidence relating to the introduction of Islam in the Valley. Traces the historical causes, social circumstances and economic factors with a view to describe the social, religious and home life prevailing before the advent of Islam in Kashmir.

45. GAUHAR (GN). Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali : A monograph. New Delhi, Sahitya Academy, 1988, P 112.

Gives a biographical account of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali, a great saint whose thought has moulded the minds of generations of Kashmiris for more than five centuries. States that Sheikh has established a culture of utmost religious tolerance. Discusses various aspects of Sheikh's life and makes a study of his contemporaries viz., Lal Ded, Mir Sayed Ali Hamadani, Syed Hussain Simmnani etc. Regards Sheikh Noor-ud-Din as a great luminary of Kashmir.

46. HAMMARA ADAB. Auliya Number 2 & 3, *Sup.* M.Y. Tang and Prof Reta Jitender. Srinagar, Secretary. Academy of Art, Culture and Languages 1991-1992, 1994-95 (Urdu).

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Kashmir is known as the land of Sufis and Saints. The two numbers brought out by the Cultural Academy highlights various aspects of Sufis *e.g.,* their life, teachings, miracles etc. Number first, as enquired from the concerned official was in the press at the time of complication of this bibliography.

Number 2 contains life history and other aspects of 11 sufis viz., Syed Shraf-ud-Din (Bulbul Shah) Sayyid Mir Ali Hamdani, Syed Mir Muhammad Hamdani, Kh. Habib-Ullah Attar, Baba Shukur-ud-Din Rishi, Syed Mansoor etc. The authors are well known writers of Kashmir.

Number 3 contains description of 10 sufis such as Baba Bam-ud-Din, Syed Aali Balkhi, Sayed Mohammad Madni, Baba Sheikh Ali Raina, Kh. Hasan Qari, Mirza Akmal-ud-Din Badakshi etc.

47. HUSANI (Hayat Aamir). Religious Thought of Mir Sayid Ali Hamadani. Bandipora Kashmir, Al-Hamara Publications, 1992, P 186.

Discusses religious thought of Mir Sayid Ali Hamadani who has been instrumental in the spread of Islam in Kashmir. States that his mataphysical, ethical and political ideas have marked a great influence on social and intellectual scene in Kashmir. Says that the sources of Hamadani's ethics are Quran, Sunnah and the preaching of great sufi thinkers. Examines political thought of Mir Sayid Ali Hamadani and says that it contains humanistic principles which can make a human society peaceful, dynamic and prosperous. Also gives a life sketch of Mir Sayid Ali Hamadani and regards him a great mystic scholar of Kubrawiya order and a man of missionary zeal.

48. IQBAL (S.M). The Advent of Islam in Kashmir. JKRB V. 1, No. 1; 1976, P 44-51.

Gives an account of the circumstances prevailing in Kashmir before the advent of Islam i.e. rivalry between Hinduism and Buddhism, causes of their downfall, adoption of Islam by Rinchan and the emergence of Shah Mir. Mentions the role of important missionaries like Mir Sayed Ali Hamadani and his repeated vists for the spread of Islam in Kashmir. States on the basis of M.A. Stein's introduction to the Rajatarangini that Islam made its way into Kashmir not by force but by gradual conversion. Also provides a brief account of Muslim rule in Kashmir.

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49. JHAN (Ghulam Rasool). Sharah Hayat-wa-Aaser Sarfi Kashmiri. Srinagar, Univ. Of Kashmir, 1981, P 483, (Ph.D Thesis in Urdu).

Sheikh Yaqoob Sarfi is one of the famous saints of Kashmir who belonged to Hanafi School.

Gives a full life sketch of Sheikh Yaqoob Sarfi. Provides an account of social, political, cultural and religious events of his times. Gives a description of his contemporaries, companions and disciples. Describes sufism in Kashmir and contains Sheikh's ideas about it. Gives a complete account of Persian literature in Kashmir. Discusses Sheikh's contribution in Arabic and Persian literature. Highlights various aspects of the life of Sheikh Yaqoob Sarfi. Also gives a complete factual position regarding some misunderstandings about Sheikh Yaqoob Sarfi on the basis of authentic historical evidence.

50. KHAN (Bashir Ahmad). Ahl-i-Hadith Movement in Kashmir 1901-1981. Department of History, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar, 1984, P 152, (M. Phil. Thesis).

States that the intelligent class of Indian Muslims adopted the most acceptable nomenclature of Ahl-i-Hadith of Wahabi Movement and on this anology Sayyid Hassain Shah Batku in the beginning of present century felt the need to register a protest against the deep rooted customs and other supersetitious practices in order to reform the muslim society of Kashmir. Makes an attempt as to how far this movement represent the positive Islam and what was the reaction of Kashmiri muslims towards this movement. States further as to what extent this movement has succeeded in eradicating the social evils of Kashmir muslims. Also gives reasons whether Ahl-I-Hadith movement in Kashmir has been inspired by Wahabi movement in India. Contains an appendix wherein gives the biographical sketch of some prominent Ahl-i-Hadith leaders like Moulvi Anwar Shah, Moulvi Hassan Shah, Sona-Ullah Amritsari, Ahmad Ullah Shidad, A. A. Chikan, Moulvi Gh. Nabi Mubarki, Moulvi Abdul Gani etc. Reviews some of the works of Ahl-i-Hadith scholars of Kashmir.

51. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). Islam in Kashmir : Historical Analysis of its Distinctive Features In Islam in India; Studies and Commentaries *edited* by Christian W. Troll. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1985, V. 2, P 86-97.

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Examines various aspects regarding the spread of Islam in Kashmir after the establishment of Muslim Sultanate in 1320 A.D. in the light of historical sources. Regards the role of Sayyids *e.g.,* Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani and other Sayyids, very essential in this behalf. Says that there is no reason to believe that their role led to Islamization of Kashmir. Lauds the role of Sheikh Nur-ud-Din Wali for completing the mission of Shahi Hamdan and laying the foundations of Rishi order of Sufis in Kashmir. States that Lal Ded's rejection of idolatry and her tirade against corrupt Brahman society of the day also served the cause of Islam in Kashmir valley. Also highlights development of resilient traditions of Islam, influence of various mystic orders, importance of Shrines as distinguishing features of Islam in Kashmir.

52. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq) Kashmir's Transition to Islam. The role of Muslim Rishis. New Delhi, Manohar Pub. 1994, P 302.

Gives a historical background of Rishi movement in Kashmir. Discusses religious thought of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Rishi and its social impact. Makes a study of the various aspects of Sheikh's life especially his religious career in the right historical perspective. Discusses the attitudes of sufi orders towards Rishi Movement, advent of Islam in Kashmir and the role of Sufis in this behalf. Highlights various aspects of the life of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani, Lal Ded etc. Provides English translation of the verses of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din and Lal Ded. Also contains six appendices regarding the subject *e.g.* genealogy of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din, Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani, Women suffis of Kashmir etc.

53. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). The Significance of the Dargah Hazratbal in the socio-religious and political life of kashmiri Muslims. In Muslim shrines of India. V. 4 of Islam in India series. Oxford Univ. Press, 1989, P 172-188.

Discusses the significance of Dargah Hazratbal Shrine where Holy Relic Of Prophet Muhamad has been preserved for the last four centuries. Says that the Shrine attracts the people from all corners of Kashmir and thus has become an important element in the religious life of Kashmiri people. Gives a historical account of Holy Relic and states as to how this was brought in Kashmir and kept at Hazratbal. Says that the people of Kashmir could not avoid retaining the essential

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elements of the local religious culture and ethos even after adopting to Islamic forms of life and worship. Regards the socio-economic aspects of the pilgrimage to Dargah Hazratbal as a symbol of Kashmiri Muslims identity. Also states that the Dargah has assumed much political significance since freedom struggle was launched in Kashmir. Gives reference to the role played by Sheikh Abdullah while delivering speeches from Hazratbal Shrine. Also discusses the theft of holy relic in December 1963 and its repercussions on the political scene of Kashmir.

54. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). A study of Ritual Behaviour and its Impact on the Evolution of Kashmiri Muslim Society. ICMR V. 5, No. 1, 1994, P 23-33.

Makes a study of ritual behaviour of Kashmiri Muslims. Quotes in this behalf the practice of loud recitation of *Aurad-i-Fathiyya* in mosques and shrines of Kashmir as the most important ritual. Also discusses its role and importance in the life of people. States that Kashmir Valley has remained a centre of sufi traditions and the masses follow the Islam of their venerated sufis. Tells about the rituals and ceremonies followed by both Muslims and Brahmans alike. Throws light on the role played by Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani in Islamizing Kashmir. Contains the views of Lal Ded and Sheakh Nuruddin Rishi about the prevailing rituals vis-a-vis Brahman chroniclers.

55. MATTOO (Abdul Majid). Nurbakshis of Kashmir. *In* Islam in India : Studies and Commentaries *edited* by Christian W. Troll Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1985, V.2, P 98-113.

Gives a historical account regarding spread of Islam in Kashmir and lauds the role of missionaries in this behalf. Discusses various aspects of Nurbakshis order with historical background. States that Nurbakshi movement had been a mixture of militarism and social reforms. Says that Nurbaksh declared himself the promised *Mahdi* quite contrary to Shia belief, openly professed Shia faith with some modifications and claimed himself the last *Wali*. Evaluates role of Shams-ud-Din Iraqi who was sent to the Court of Sultan Husan Shah in 1481 A.D. to Kashmir on a deplomatic mission by Syed Mohammad Nurbakash for the advancement of the cause of his faith. Highlights Shams-ud-Din Iraqi's success of introducing Islam in Baltistan, Askurdu and other areas of West Kashmir. Also contains main features of Nurbakshi order and the reasons for its disintegration.

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56. MATTOO (Mulla Baha-ud-Din) Reshi Nama. *edited* by Mohammad Asadullah Wani, Srinagar, Secretary J & K Academy of Art, Culture and languages, 1982, P 324. (Urdu).

The description given in this book is mostly based on Abdul Wahab Shaiq's book 'Reya-ul-Islam' States that the scholars and poets of Kashmir have highlighted various aspects of Sheikh Nur-ud-Din's life and his message. Gives a description of Kashmir's social, literary, cultural, religious and political aspects. Highlights various events that took place in Sheikh Nur-ud-Din's time *e.g.*, his miracles, his disciples, his life sketch, his meetings with Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani and Lal Ded etc.

57. MIR (Ghulam Hassan) Muslim Shrines of Kashmir and Their Impact of Society 1857-1947. Department of History, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar, 1989, P 294. (Ph.D Thesis).

Describes the Muslim shrines of Kashmir and gives their origin and importance. Provides a study of the architecture of these shrines. Discusses socio cultural impact of muslim shrines and gives their impact on the lives of Kashmiri's people resulting thereby birth to many customs and traditions. Highlights the part played by the vested interested class in the life of Kashmiris. Also discusses impact and role of shrines in spreading education especially the role of *Khanqah* system. Makes a study of the role of shrines in bringing about political consciousness among the people of Kashmir. Also throws light on the economic life of the people.

58. MOHAMMAD YASIN Rauzbal and other Mysteries of Kashmir. Srinagar, Kesar Publishers, 1972, P 38.

Rauzbal is situated at Khanyar, Srinagar. The author states that the purpose of this brochure is to introduce to the readers mysteries and mysterious beauties of Kashmir which have generally escaped notice of the people. Study is mainly based on G.A. Qadian's treatise *Masih in Hindustan Main* written in 1899 and other Qadiani works.

Says that land of Kashmir is blessed by God and graced by the feet of his prophets. Tells that Jesus did not die on cross nor he ascended to Heaven alive but the earthly remains of Jesus Christ lie buried in Rauzbal. Highlights other aspects which makes revelation about the tomb of Moses, Tomb of Mary and other mysteries of Kashmir.

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59. MOHI-UD-DIN (Prof). Islam in Kashmir. SKCR, V.1, 1976, P 41-44.

Makes an analysis of the events that brought the message of Islam in Kashmir. Says that influence of Islam began from the times of Raja Vanadutta when two emissaries are reported to have come to Kashmir during the Prophet's life time. Mentions the reasons for the downfall of Buddhism and Hinduism in Kashmir, ultimately which paved the way for the people to embrace Islam. Also provides some glimpses of the composite culture of Kashmir.

60. MUFTI (Mohammad Maqbool). Mehboob-ul-Alam. Srinagar, Firdous Publications, 1987, P 132. (Urdu).

Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom occupies a special place among the saints of Kashmir. He is generally known as Makhdoom Sahib by the people in Kashmir Valley.

States that Sheikh Hamza was a born Sufi (saint). Throws light on various aspects of Sheikh Hamza's life. Provides his genealogy with historical perspective. Describes his concept of love, his miracles and teachings. Gives a life sketch of his contemporaries and disciples such as Sayyed Ahmad Kirmani, Mir Meerakh Andrabi, Kh. Tahir Rafiq Aashai, Mir Baba Haider, Baba Dawood Khakhi, Kh. Usman Koul etc.

61. MUFTI (Mohammad Maqbool). Shahi Hamdan. Srinagar, Firdous Publications, 1979, P 111 (Urdu).

Gives a detailed life sketch of Mir Sayyed Ali Hamdani, a great mystic scholar, philosopher and a Sufi, also known as Shah-i-Hamdan (Lord of Hamdan) in Kashmir. Throws light on the conditions prevailing in Kashmir before the visit of Shah-i-Hamdan. Regards him a dynamic personality in reshaping the culture of Kashmir. States that Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani spread the *Kubrawiya* order of Sufism in Kashmir and mentions its basic ten fundamentals. Lauds his contribution in art, literature, culture and poetry. States that Shah-i-Hamdan has written about 70 books including his famous Resala *Aurad-i-Fatha* which is a treatise on recolllection. Contains information about the contemporary sadats of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani. Also gives reference of the books consulted for completion of this work.

62. NEWALL (DJF). Some Account of the Rishis or Hermits of Kashmir. JASB V. 39 Pt 1, No. 4; 1870. P 265-270.

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Gives a historical and religious account of Kashmir during 1380 A.D. when Mir Sayed Ali Hamdani and his son visited Kashmir. Quotes Abul Fazal regarding the existence of the places or worship of Hindus and Buddhists during this period, Regards Faqir Bulbul Shah as instrumental personality in the conversion of Rinchan to Islam. Also provides a description of the life, works and teachings of 26 Rishis and saints like Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, Baba Pam Rishi, Sheikh Hamza Makhdum, etc.

63. PARMU (B.N). Nund Rishi, Unity in Diversity. Srinagar, J & K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, 1984 P 310.

Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Rishi (RA) is known in Kashmir also by the name of Nund Rishi, loved and respected by both Muslims and Hindus.

Provides a life sketch of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din and his times. Says that his verses are testimony to his perception and analytical mind and has many common points with great exponents of Bakti movement like Baghat Kabir. Throws light on his multi dimensional attainments. Compares him with Lal Ded and says that both have come down to us as apostiles of true knowledge. States that the book aims to revitalize our culture and to bring the message of Sheikh with province of knowledge to our young generation. Lauds his contribution and stature as remarkable cultural figure. Makes an attempt to bring into limelight the exalted verses of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din which had so far remained confined to moth-eaten manuscripts.

64. RAFIQUI (A.Q). Sufism in Kashmir from Fourteenth to Sixteenth Century. Varanasi, Bhartiya Publications House, n.d. P 310.

Makes a concise study of Sufi and Rishi Orders of Kashmir. Gives a detailed description of the different schools and orders of sufism viz., Suhrawardi, Kubravi, Naquashbandi, Quadiri and the Rishi Order which emerged locally. Provides an account of the life, teachings and practices of eminent Sufis like Mir Sayed Ali Hamadani, Sheikh Nur-ud-Din Rishi, etc., and their influence upon the religious, social and political developments in Kashmir. Also discusses the advent of Islam in Kashmir and the historical developments during the Muslim rule in Kashmir.

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65. RUKSANA JABEEN. Role of Ulema in Modern Kashmir 1846 to 1947 A.D. Depatt. of History, Univ. of Kashmir Srinagar, 1990, P 178 (M. Phil. Thesis).

With the message of Islam brought in Kashmir during 1320 A.D. the ulema (religious scholars) assumed much importance. They became torch bearers of the message of God and popular by virtue of knowledge both in private and public life.

Describes the role of Ulema (scholars) during different regimes in Kashmir. Makes a study of their social background and highlights their contributions. Says that they were held in high esteem during Sikh and Dogra rule also. States that between 1846-1930, they were not much involved in political and economic affairs of the state. Also deals with the role of Ulema in respect of political awakening after 1930 against administrative highhandedness, social injustice and the economic imbalances of Maharaja Hari Singh's rule.

66. SAYIDA (Ashraf Zafar). Sayyid Mir Ali Hamadani, Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1991, P 328. (Urdu).

Gives a detailed account of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani. Highlights various aspects of his life such as his visits to Kashmir, spread of Islam in Kashmir, religion of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, his famous disciples and contemporaries *e.g.* Noor-ud-Din Jafar Badakshi, Mir Sayed Hussain Simnani, Sayed Muhammad Balkhi etc. Gives an account of the prevailing conditions at the time of Shah Hamadan's visit to Kashmir. Throws light on the relations of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani with the rulers of Kashmir. Makes an evaluation of Nurbakshi order in Kashmir. Also discusses works of Shah Hamadan and their importance in the right perspective.

67. TANG (Mohammad Yousuf) *Sup*. Bridg-i-Noor 2d ed. Srinagar, Secretary J & K Academy of Art, Culture and languages, 1991, P 296 (Urdu).

Contains various articles on Sheikh Noor-ud-Din's life and times written by eminent Kashmiris writers like M.Y. Tang, Rasool Pumproo, Rashid Nazki, Bashir Akhatar, Motilal Saqi and Mohammad Asad Ullah wani. Gives a description about Rishi school of Kashmir. Discusses political and cultural conditions of Kashmir before Sheikh's birth. Throws light on various events and the eminent personalities of Sheikh's times *e.g.* advent of Islam in Kashmir, poetry of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din

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and its importance, Sheikh's contemporaries and disciples etc. also throws light on life and works of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, Mir Mohammad Hamadani, Lal Ded etc.

68. TANG (Mohammad Yousuf) *Sup*. Shams-ul-Aarifeen. Srinagar, Sheikhul Aalam Centenary Committee, 1978, P 194 (Urdu).

A seminar was held from 29-31 March 1978 on 600th death anniversary of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali generally known as Alamdar-i-Kashmir, respected by both Muslims and Hindus. Contributors include eminent writers like Prof. Hamidi Kashmirir, Prof. P.N. Pushp, Prof. Rehman Rahi, Prof. Margoob Banhali, Prof. M.Z. Azurda, A.K. Rahber etc.

Contains 15 articles on various aspects of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali such as Sheikh's poetic status, linguestic importance, unity of religion, Rishi School in Kashmir, Sheikh-ul-Aalm and Maulana Rumi, Sheikh-ul-Aalm and Historians, Sheikh's biographers, Sheikh Noor-ud-Din and Lal Ded, Kashmir Shavism and Sheikh Noor-ud-Din etc.

69. WANI (Mohammad Asad Ullah). Sheikh-ul-Aalam; a study, Srinagar, Mirza Publications, 1993, P 207 (Urdu).

States that Sheikh Noor-ud-Din has exerted enormous influence on the thinking of the people of Kashmir and that is why he is known as 'Alamadar-i-Kashmir'. Gives description about *Reshout* (Rishi School) and its background. Contains information about his poetry, his contemporaries, his disciples both men and women, his concept of love, his message etc.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

70. BAMZAI (PNK). Socio-Economic History of Kashmir (1846-1925), New Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co., 1987 P 391.

Gives a detailed description of the Socio-economic history of Kashmir from 1846 to 1925. Presents a picture of the life and culture as prevailed in the valley during this time. Throws light on the factors which were responsible for the overhauling of the administrative machinery, opening of the Valley with Cart Road linking Srinagar to Rawalpandi, extension of postal and telegraph services, land revenue settlement, grant of tenancy rights to cultivators, spread of modern education, provision of medical and sanitary services etc. Also gives an account of the Kashmir, its people, an outline of the political events from 1846-1925, agricultural production, development

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of handicrafts and tourism, trade and commerce, education, social change, cultural activities, standard of life etc.

71. BAZAZ (PN). Inside Kashmir. Srinagar, Kashmir Publishing Co; 1941. P 412.

Provides a detailed account of modern Kashmir. Highlights educational set-up, economic and social conditions, political institutions of Kashmir in a lucid form. Serves as a useful record on various aspects and developments of the state.

72. BHAT (Bihari Lal). Socio-Religious Reform Movements in Kashmir 1900-1947. Depatt. of History, Univ. Of Kashmir, Srinagar. 1990, P 298. (Ph.D. Thesis).

States that the condition of Kashmiris was bad and harsh in the late 19th and in the beginning of 20th century. Describes that the religion was under the complete domination of an ignorant and corrupt priestly class. Analyses the social conditions of Kashmir which called for a change in view of the rise of various reform movements. Throws light on the western education system and the activities of Christian Missionaries. Brings within focus the sad plight of Kashmiri Muslims in the field of *education.* Tells about the role of *Anjuman-i-Nusrat-ul-Islam* in changing the conditions of the Muslims in Kashmir. Highlights evil customs of Muslim Society and throws light on the activities of *Ahli Hadith* in this behalf. Gives background of Arya Samaj and the reactions of Kashmiri pandits towards it. Also describes women welfare trust and the women welfare associations of Kashmir.

73. BHAT (Manzoor Ahmad). Socio-Economic Development in Kashmir 1925-1947. Depatt. of History. Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar, 1991, P 169 (Ph.D. Thesis).

Gives a brief historical account of Kashmir. Discusses social reform movements, suppression of illicit traffic in women, marriage laws in Kashmir, conditions of depressed classes etc. Provides an account of medical facilities and the development of local self governments in the cities, towns and villages of Kashmir. Also discusses economic development of Kashmir and throws light on agriculture, begar, co-operative societies, growth of industries, arts and crafts, education, adult education, education of women etc.

74. BHAT (Mohammad Sultan) Agricultural Taxation in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Ariana Pub. House, 1987, P 192.

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Examines the problems and prospects of agricultural taxation. States that this system in J & K has remained a neglected field while agrarian set up has undergone a rapid transformation due to implementation of agrarian reforms and technological break through. Describes that the objective of the study is to analyses, (*a*) the existing pattern of agricultural taxation in the state; (*b*) to evaluate the impact of direct taxes on agriculture; (*c*) to determine residual taxable potential of agriculture of the State and to assess the feasibility of Raj Committee report on agricultural wealth and income in the context of peculiar agrarian conditions of the State in order to suggest a suitable tax policy.

75. DABLA (Bashir A). Working of Women in Kashmir. Jaipur, Rawat Publications, 1991, P 124.

Discusses the problems of working women in Kashmir. Makes a study of various aspects of Kashmiri women *e.g.* her role in the society and the family, segregation of sex, purdah and women, changing attitude of working women etc. Explains the emerging behaviour patterns of the working women in Kashmir. Gives explanation regarding the methodology adopted during the course of this study and also provides a sociological analysis of research findings. Contains some tables in order to explain the various aspects of the study.

76. FARHAT JABEEN. Position of Women in Kashmir (1900-1947). Depatt. of History, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar, 1984, P 136 (M.Phil Thesis).

Gives importance of education and awakening of women in Kashmir. Identifies the steps that are necessary for raising the status of women and making them conscious of their social obligations as educated members in Kashmir. Makes an analysis of the role of women as workers in agriculture and small scale industries. Attempts to make an assessment of their role as volunteers and organisers in Kashmir society since 1931. Also highlights role of women in the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Concludes that role of women has remained central in the family and she has ramained the active partner of her husband in the struggle launched for securing rights from the autocratic rule of Maharaja of Kashmir.

77. GHULAM RASOOL and Minakshi Chopra. Education in Jammu and Kashmir: Issues and Documents. Jammu, Jay Kay Book House, 1986, P 607.

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Makes an attempt to present all available information about education in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Discusses problems, policy and planning of education in historical and developmental perspective. Highlights various aspects of elementary, secondary, higher, professional and female education in J & K. Contains 19 reports presented by various Committees and Commissions from time to time. Also contains 10 Acts passed since 1930 pertaining to the development of education in Jammu and Kashmir. Provides a comparative study of the problems of past and present in the field of education.

78. GUPTA (NS) & Prabhakar (NC). Socio-economic Development of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu, Jay Kay Book House, 1988, P 375.

Makes a detailed study of social institutions and other aspects of the economy of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Analysis the causes responsible for slow economic development of the State. Contains description about population, social beliefs, customs, cultural heritage, agriculture, horticulture, industrial development, handicrafts, economic planning, mineral and forest resources, tourism, power resources etc.

79. JAMMU & KASHMIR. Development of Education in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; a report. 1973, P 147.

A committee was constituted by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the Chairmanship of Bhagwan Sahay to go through the educational set-up of the State and to submit its recommendations.

Reviews educational development in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Recommends strengthening of secondary education through careful planning; revising and upgrading curricula at school level, improving standards of school education. Lays emphasis on informal educational programmes and the education of females in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

80. KAUMUDI. Kashmir; its Cultural Heritage, Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1952. P 206.

Describes Kashmir's glorious past and its achievements in the field of arts and crafts, learning and literature, music and melody. Praises Kashmir's common social and cultural ties, religious amity and historical traditions for which it occupies a prominent place in the whole country.

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81. LAWRENCE (Walter). The Valley of Kashmir, London, Henery Frowde, 1895, Reprinted in India by Chinar Pub. House, 1992. Srinagar, P 478.

The author served as Land Settlement Commissioner during the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh.

Treated as authoritative and comprehensive work on modern Kashmir, gives full description of the land and its people. Throws light on economic, social and political conditions prevailing during the 19th century. Reviews the developments of Kashmir in the filed of art, literature, handicrafts, religions, races and tribes, agriculture and cultivation, live stock, flora fauna, industries and occupations, trade geology etc.

82. LIDHOO (Moti Lal). Kashmir Tribals. Srinagar, Minakshi Pub. n.d. P 123.

Describes the history of various tribals of Kashmir *e.g.,* Hanjis, Gogars, Khokhas, Bombas, Fishermen and Kulfaquirs. Makes a study of their economic conditions, culture, backwardness, marriage system, child rearing practices, dress, education etc., in an intensive way. Also makes some suggestions for improvement of their economic conditions.

83. MILNE (James). The Road of Kashmir. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1929. P 160.

Describe the way of life of Kashmiris, their traditions and culture. Gives a brief account of the social, economic and political conditions of the people and their interest in the different arts and crafts of Kashmir.

84. MIR (G.M). Saffron Agronomy in Kashmir. A study in Habitat, Economy and Society. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1992, P 163.

Based on the field survey conducted by the author during 1980-1988.

Reveals a clear picture of saffron crop production in a systematic way. Discusses socio-economic development and its characteristics, levels of development-an inter village study. Gives suggestions regarding Saffron cultivation in Kashmir Valley in the year 1983.

85. NATIONAL COUNCIL of Applied Economic Reasearch. Techno-Economic Survey of Jammu & Kashmir. New Delhi, 1969, P 268.

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Makes an evaluation of the various resources of Jammu and Kashmir and indicates its growth, potentialities in agriculture, animal husbandary, forestry, fisheries, mining and industries, live stock, power, transport, tourism, finance, pattern of growth etc. Recommends guidelines for feasible programmes in these fields over the 10 year period from 1966-1977. Also contains a detailed report on Plup and paper prospects, summary of conclusions, tables, appendices etc.

86. NEELOFER KHAN. Distance Education in Kashmir, Srinagar, Eishan Pub; 1991, P 159.

Discusses need importance and scope of Distance Education. Gives historical retrospect of Distance education in Kashmir. Throws light on present status of distance education in relation to under graduate, post-graduate, short term and professional courses. Also discusses problems and prospects of distance education in Kashmir. Contains an appendix regarding the facilities provided in the form of distance education by some countries viz., Australia, Britain, Canada, Germany etc.

87. NEVE (Ernest F). Things Seen in Kashmir. London, Seely, 1931, P 160.

Describes the conditions of the people during the last two centuries. Mentions the factors responsible for their backwardness especially in the field of education. Also throws light on social conditions of the people and their interest in the traditional crafts of Kashmir.

88. NISAR ALI. Panorama of Agriculture in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Rima Publishing House, 1992, P 326.

Describes agricultural economy of Jammu and Kashmir. Discusses impact of technological change on the size, productivity relationship and resource use efficiency on Kashmir Agriculture. Defines the effect of Land Reforms in Jammu and Kashmir State and makes a study of the role of Women in Agriculture in the Kashmir Valley. Also discusses farm economy of the Kashmir Valley and the contributions of Shari Kashmir Agricultural University on the Agricultural development of Kashmir. Contains statistical information on the various aspects of the subject.

89. NOTE ON Education in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1916, P 60.

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Mr. B. Sharp, Educational Commissioner, was directed in 1915 by the Darbar of Jammu and Kashmir to examine the educational system of the state and to put forth recommendations regarding the future educational set-up for the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Provides an account of the existing educational system of the State at the Primary, Secondary and the technical level with statistical data. Submits recommendations regarding the future educational set-up for the J & K State.

90. SADHU (Kanan K). Bio-Demographic Study of Kashmiris. Delhi, Gian Pub. House, 1987, P 217.

Deals with the Bio-demographic comparison of urban and semi urban population of Kashmir. Makes a comprehensive study between Kashmiri Muslims and Kashmiri Pandits in their relation of body dimensions vis-a-vis fertility. Investigates as to what extent changes in Socio-Religion Economic Status and Physical environment has been able to diversify the bio-demographic pattern of the Kashmiri population. Also provides statistical data regarding the subject.

91. SHANTA SANYAL. The Boats and the Boatmen of Kashmir. New Delhi; Sagar Publications, 1979, P 113. Illus.

Gives historical and geographical description of Kashmir. Provides an account of Kashmir's beauty, its mountains, rivers, lakes, climatic conditions etc. Describes the life of boatmen, their caste structure, various kinds of boats, social conditions, customs, habitas of boatmen, their religious and political life etc. in an interesting manner. Also examines present day problems and prospects of boatmen in Kashmir.

92. STUART (MCV). Gardens of the Great Mughals. Allahabad, R.S. Publishing House, 1913, reprint 1979, P 290.

Contains two chapters entitled "Gardens of the Dal lake and Summer Gardens of Kashmir" Gives full historical information about the gardens. Throws light on the Chinar trees, chabutra fountains, Gardens of Herbs, Spring flowers, Kashmiri Lotus fields, Chasma Shahi Bagh, Bijabehara Gardens, Veerinag Bagh, Amarnath pilgrims etc.etc. Contains Illustrations of Shalimar Bagh, Achabal Bagh and other gardens.

93. TYNDALE-BISCOE (CE). Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade. London, Seely, 1922, P 315.

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Gives a description of the land and its people. Discusses life, habits and the humour of its inhabitants. Provides an account of the gradual but steady rebuilding of a once downtrodden people. Mentions the contribution made by the author in the field of education for the uplift of the people of Kashmir.

94. TYNDALE-BISCOE (C E). Tyndale-Biscoe of Kashmir; an autobiography. London, Seely, 1951, P 280.

The author is regarded as the founder of education in the modern Kashmir. Highlights the economic conditions of the people, their habits, customs and traditions. Discusses in detail the backwardness of Kashmiris in the field of education. Mentions the difficulties which the author had to face in order to make the people of Kashmir conscious of educational values.

CHINA AND KASHMIR

95. GOSWAMI (BN). Pakistan and China; a Study of Their Relations. Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1971. P 160.

Analyses the factors regarding the development of the relations between Pakistan and China. Describes Kashmir as an important element in the determination of their relations. Discusses the importance of Kashmir to China from strategical point of view. Comments on the opinion of China on Kashmir and its role during the Indo-Pak war of 1965, particularly China's ultimatum to India.

96. MACFARQUHAR (Roderick). China and Ceasefire. NS V. 70 No. 1802; Sept. 1965. P 423-424.

Examines China's role during Indo-Pak war of September 1965. Describes China's ultimatum to India a result of the close diplomatic liaison between China and Pakistan. Says that the main aim behind this ultimatum was to divert the attention of the Government of India. Comments on Pakistan's acceptance of cease-fire as a first step towards the solution of Kashmir problem.

GREAT BRITAIN AND KASHMIR

97. GHOSE (Dilip Kumar). Kashmir in Transition. Calcutta, World Press, 1975. P 261.

Makes a critical analysis of the British policy in relation to Kashmir between 1885-1895. Gives background of historical facts since 1860 when Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit were

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conquered by Dogra rulers and its repercussions on neighbouring Chitral and Hunza. Discusses the aim of British policy by appointing a Resident in Kashmir and the establishment of Gilgit Agency. States that main aspect of British administrative control over Kashmir was the defence of its northern frontiers against the Russian expansionist designs. Claims to have provided an authoritative study of the subject.

98. HASSNAIN (FM). British Policy Towards Kashmir 1846 and 1921. New Delhi; Sterling Publishers, 1948, P 148.

Describes the diplomatic history of Kashmir between 1846-1921. Gives an account of Kashmir as an essential strategic region, realised by the Britishers during 19th century. Describes Russian designs on Kashmir during the last century. Claims to have written an original and authentic book on the diplomatic history of Kashmir.

99. MADHAVI/YASIN. British Paramountcy in Kashmir 1876-1894. New Delhi, Atlantic Pub; 1984 P 186.

Discusses historical developments from 1876 to 1894 regarding British efforts to bring Kashmir under their sphere of influence by resorting to any means. Gives a description of the intrigues engineered by Britishers between Maharaja Pratap Singh and Amar Singh for succession to the throne. Comments on the relations between Maharaja Pratap Singh and British residents, deposition of Pratap Singh and re-establishment of Gilgit Agency. Also states the reasons regarding the realisation of a mistake by Britishers for the sale of Kashmir to Gulab Singh in 1846.

100. VIJAY KUMAR. Anglo-American Plot Against Kashmir, Bombay, People's Publishing House, 1954, P 216.

Makes a study of British and American Policy towards Kashmir. States that the Britishers wanted to utilise strategical position of kashmir for the advancement of their colonial interests in Asia and as a forward military outpost in the Central Asia. Highlights various aspects of Indo-American policy vis-a-vis Kashmir, such as the Kashmir issue in U.N., idea of independent Kashsmir, Sheikh Abdullah and the America plan of Independent Kashmir, future status of Kashmir and Plebiscite. Concludes with the advice that the people of India, Pakistan and Kashmir should understand

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the real intentions of America and Britain and should therefore, develop an understanding so as to solve the Kashmir issue without any foreign interference.

INDIA AND KASHMIR

101. GOPAL (Sarwapalli) *Ed.* Kashmir and Indo-Pak Relations and Question of Kashmir. *in his* Jawahar Lal Nehru; an anthology, Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. P 216-218 & 223-225.

Based on Pt. Nehru's interview to Michael Brecher, contains Nehru's views on Indo-Pak relations and Kashmir questions States that Kashmir is connected with India culturally for thousands of years back. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining communal harmoney at all times. Describes Kashmir as the biggest seat of Indian culture and learning. Comments on Kashmir problem and regards its emergence as result of the other conflicts and ideological approaches between India and Pakistan. Blames double standards of Western Powers regarding Kashmir question in UN. Criticises UN recommendations for sending troops to Kashmir for holding the plebiscite.

102. INDIAN APPROACH to Kashmir. *RT* V. 55 No. 221 ; December, 1965. P 67-74.

Discusses various aspects of the Indo-Pak war of 1965 with referenc to kashmir. Gives background of the Kashmir problem since partition of the country. Comments on the British biased policy towards Kashmir and the India's stand as a symbol of secular democracy.

103. JHA (D C). Foreign Policies of India and Pakistan, Kashmir as a factor. *SAS* V. 4, No. 2; 1969. P 160-173.

Examines the foreign relations of India and Pakistan vis-a-vis Kashmir. Regards Kashmir as an influencing factor in shaping and changing their foreign policies. Comments on Pakistan's bad relations with other countries on the plea that Kashmir forms an integral part of India.

104. KASHMIR DEAD end. *Economist.* V. 207, No. 6248; P 765.

Describes Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir held at ministerial level during 1962-63. Comments on the failure of sixth and last round held at Delhi in May 1963. Reviews Pakistan's stand for having Srinagar and the central Valley, and India's

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refusal to give up this area. Describes the hard attitude of Pakistan during these talks and its exclusive focus on Kashmir only.

105. KASHMIR. A Settlement Deferred. *RT* V. 53 No. 216; December, 1964. P 387-390.

Describes the impact of the sudden demise of Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was keen to see a solution of the Kashmir problem in his life time. Expresses regrets over the shadow the event cast on an otherwise bright course of acceptable solution between India and Pakistan.

106. KOSHUR SMACHAR. V. 18 No. 12; Dec. 1980. (Annual Number).

Contains five articles regarding Pt. Nehru's relations with Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of these relations in the following articles :

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru's links with Kashmir by S.L. Pandit;
2. Those golden bonds - Jawahar Lal and Kashmir by D.K. Kachroo;
3. J.L. Nehru — A Kashmiri by J.N. Ganhar;
4. Nehru's love for Kashmir by D.N. Parmu;
5. Pandit Ji's passion for the land of Kashyap.

107. KULDIP NAYAR. The Bilateal Approach .... *IE* Feb. 5, 1994.

Expresses views on Pakisan's attitude in resolving Kashmir issue. Regards Simla Agreement as the base for Kashmiri's solution from India's point of view. Gives reference to New Delhi's package of 6 proposals to Pak PM for bilateral talks on outstanding issues including Kashmir. Compares policy of Z.A. Bhuttoo and Benazir Bhuttoo towards Kashmir. Contains Pt. Nehru's views on kashmir. Also gives some proposals for solution of Kashmir problem.

108. KULKARNI (V B). Kashmir ; What About it ? *UA* V. 17 No. 3; 1965. P 208-213.

Provides an account of the political developments of Kashmir since 1947. Contains the views of some Indian leaders on this issue. Comments on the difficulties of the Government of India regarding the solution of Kashmir issue. Examines Pakistan's actions which have made the problem more complicated.

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despatch the Indian army to Kashmir, encounter with Pakistan army, Gandhiji's advice regarding the handling of Kashmir issue, Kashmir question in U.N. etc.

113. NORMAN (Dorothy) *Ed.* Nehru ; The First Sixty Years. New Delhi, Asia Pub. House, 1965. V. 2, Part 10-11.

Reviews the role and policy of Pt. Nehru regarding Kashmir politics between 1947-64. Provides an account of the political developments of Kashmir *e.g.* Indian Independence Act and Kashmir, Standstill agreement by Majaraja with Pakistan during 1947, role of Sheikh Abdullah during this period, Kashmir's accession to Indian Union, American, British and Soviet policies towards Kashmir, etc.

114. PIR (S L). Pt. Nehru's Impression of Kashmir *KT* Nov. 1956. P 6-8.

Says that Nehru loved Kashmir and looked to it as wonder-land of dreams. Describes his impressions on Kashmir, his contribution during the freedom struggle and Quit Kashmir Movement. Also describes Pt. Nehru's role and policy towards building up of the modern State of Jammu and Kashmir.

115. PRAKHAR (Gulab Mishra). Kashmir Problem *in his* Indo-Pakistan Relations, New Delhi, Ashish Pub. House, 1987. P 91-176.

Discusses Indo-Pak relations with reference to Kashmir Problem. Provides a brief historical account of Kashmir upto December 1965. Makes a study of Indo-Pak claims over Kashmir. Analyses various aspects of Kashmir Problem since 1966 when the Tashkant declaration was signed by the two countries. Discusses Pakistan's growing relationship with China and America and its impact on Indo-Pak relations. Also throws light on internal political developments of Kashmir.

116. RAJAN (M S). The Kashmir Question. *In his* India in World Affairs ; 1954-56. Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1964. Chap. 8, P 445-71.

Analyses India's relations with Pakistan with reference to kashmir. Considers Kashmir as one of the gravest disputes between India and Pakistan since 1947. Provides an account of the various efforts made regarding the solution of this problem in and outside U.N. Makes an assessment of internal political developments of Kashmir *e.g.* constitutional development of Kashmir during the Bakshi regime, and the

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ratification of Kashmir's accession to India. Regards plebiscite unfeasible and unpracticable in view of the changing circumstances.

117. A TURNING Point for Asia; Kashmir. *RT* V. 53, No. 210; March 1963. P 184-185.

Makes a brief study of Indo-Pak relations with refernce to Kashmir issue. Comments on the role of Duncan Sandays, the Secretary General of British Commonwealth to persuade Mr. Nehru to reopen the Kashmir issue. Gives an account of Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir held during 1962-63.

PAKISTAN AND KASHMIR

118. BURKE (S M). The Kashmir Dispute. *In his* Pakistan's Foreign Policy ; a historical analysis. London. Oxford Univ. Press, 1973. Chap. 2, P 16-46.

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir dispute from Pakistan's point of view. Reviews the constitutional position of Kashmir during 1947 in the light of Indian Independence Act. Comments on the role of Indian leaders viz. Acharya Kriplani, V.P. Menon, Pt. Nehru and Lord Mountbatten towards Kashmir. Blames India for backing out the U.N. resolutions for the settlement of Kashmir dispute. Regards Kashmir close to Pakistan on the basis of its Muslim population and geographical contiguity. Also gives an account of Kashmir history from 1846 to 1947 and highlights the internal political developments till the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in Augut 1953.

119. CHOPRA (Surrendera). Pakistan, Pacts & Kashmir. *IJPS* V. 26 No. 4 ; 1965. P 223-232.

In 1952 Pakistan entered into military pacts such as SEATO and CENTO with U.S.A. and other western countries. Explains the impact of these pacts on the Indian foreign policy thereby making the stand of India and Pakistan stiffer on Kashmir issue.

120. CHOUDHARY (G W). Kashmir. *In his* Pakistan's Relations With India. Merut, Meenakashi Prakashan, 1971, Chap. 3, P 54-104.

Makes an analysis of Indo-Pak relations since 1947 and regards Kashmir as the turning point between the two countries. Provides background of Kashmir dispute with historical facts and its impact on international out look of India and Pakistan. Discusses the efforts made by the two

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countries in and outside the U.N. for its solution. Regards Kashmir dispute as a persistent threat of war between India and Pakistan. Also highlights the political developments of Jammu and Kashmir before and after the partition of country.

121. GAUBA (K L). Kashmir. *In his* Inside Pakistan. Delhi, Raj Kamal Publications, 1948. Chap. 13, P 187-209.

Analyses the factors regarding Pakistan's attitude towards Kashmir. Says that Pakistan could not be complete without its Central "K". *i.e.* Kashmir from Pakistan's point of view. Provides a breif account of Kashmir since the beginning of 19th century till 1948. Highlights the various political developments viz. Quit Kashmir campaign of Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Jinnah's attitude towards it, ideological differnces between National Conference and Muslim Conference, role of Maharaja Hari Singh regarding accession of Jammu and Kashmir. Contains the text of telegrams between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Prime Minister of Maharaja Hari Singh during the crucial days of October 1947.

122. IMRANI (M R). Paradise Under the Shadow of Hell; India's war on kashmir as seen by Non-Muslims and Neutral Observers. Lahore. Imperial Printing Works. 1948. 5 Parts.

Describes Indo-Pak conflict of 1947 on Kashmir from Pakistan's point of view. Blames India and its leaders for annexation of Kashmir. Examines historical and political developments of Jammu and Kashmir State during the crucial days of 1947.

123. INDIA UNRECONCILED ; No Settlement in Kashmir. *RT* V. 53 No. 211 ; June 1963. P 289-291.

Provides an account of the failure of ministerial level talks held between India and Pakistan during 1962-63 on Kashmir issue. Speaks about India's tough attitude during these talks resulting in the loss of an opportunity towards the solution of Kashmir problem.

124. KASHMIR AFAIRS. *Link.* V. 9 No. 46; June 1967. P 6-7.

Describes the fundamentals of Pakistan's foreign policy since its creation in 1947. States that Kashmir has been and remained as the most important element in shaping her foreign policy. Throws light on Pak efforts to secure support of other countries for its Kashmir policy.

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125. KHAN (MOHAMMAD AYUB). Foreign Policy. *In his* Friends not Masters; a political autobiography. London. Oxford Univ. Press, 1967. Chap. 9, P 121-153.

Highlights various aspects of Pakistan's foreign policy towards Kashmir since 1947. States that the two countries are bound to solve the Kashmir issue as per the U.N. resolutions and the agreements reached between the two countries. Speaks about India's tough attitude towars the Kashmir problem. Comments on the various meetings held between the author and the Prime Minister Nehru on Kashmir issue. Criticises the change in Indian policy towards Kashmir. Contains extracts of the telegrams sent by the Indian Prime Minister to Pak Prime Minister regarding Kashmir during 1947-48.

126. PAKISTAN'S CASE in Kashmir. *RT* V. 55 No. 22; December 1965. P 76-78.

Mentions the causes that led to the people of Kashmir to rise against Indian domination from time to time. Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and comments on the claim made by Pakistan over its right on the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Says that Kashmir's future lies with Pakistan and not with India. Also Makes a reference to the Pakistan's stand in the United Nations regarding Kashmir.

127. PREM BHATIA. Uncertain Stalemate in Kashmir. *KT* November 19, 1994.

Gives an account of the efforts made by Pakistan to move a resolution on Kashmir at the UN. States that most of the Islamic Countries does not approve of Pakistan's efforts to internationalise Kashmir dispute. Discusses the reactions of the Pak Govt. for her failure to move a resolution at New York. Says that Kashmir is Pakistan's political bread and butter and can make or mar their leader's present and future. Feels that in the present situation Pakistan cannot abondon her stand on plebisicite. Analyses Kashmir situation after coming under Prime Minister's control and pleads for the appointment of a right adviser on Kashmir.

128. SANGAT SINGH. Pakistan's Foreign Policy ; an apprisal. Bombay, Asia Pub; House, 1970. Chap 2, P 37-77.

Discusses various aspects and aims of Pak foreign policy towards India with reference to Kashmir. Says that Kashmir for Pakistan is an ideological struggle which has helped her

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to channelise the hate India campaign. Refutes Pakistan's proposals for plebiscite in Kashmir on the basis of 4 general elections held in the State. Blames British rulers for their scheme of partition of Kashmir. Also gives an account of Indo-Pak war of 1965 and Tashkant Declaration in respect of Kashmir.

129. SEXENA (K C). Pakistan ; Her Relations with India 1947-66. New Delhi, Vir Pub; House, 1966. Chap. 10-21, P 79-210.

Narrates the historical background which resulted in the creation of Pakistan. Gives an account of Pak foreign policy towards India since 1947. Makes a reference to 1965 Indo-Pak war and the resultant Tashkant Declaration which paved the way for historic cease-fire between the two countries.

130. SHAD MOARIF. Stranded in the Middle of Nowhere : Kashmir - a Pakistani View. *KT* May 3, 1994.

This article has been published in *Dawn* Kerachi in its issue of March 25, 1994 and reproduced in Kashmir Times.

Makes an analysis of Kashmir problem vis-a-vis the policies of Western and Islamic countries. Gives some reasons in this behalf *e.g.* (a) western countries want to preserve India's status as a united nation, (b) the west has litle to gain from India's dismemberment, (c) US resolutions are seen in view of current geo-political realities, (d) referendum if given to Kashmiris, can open demands by other states, (e) the prospects of Islamic brotherhood are seen with anger and fair. States that western countries are interested in negotiating settlement of Kashmir problem between India and Pakistan. Also analyses Pakistan's foreign policy on Kashmir.

131. SINHA (Kamleshwar). Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; Six Steps to Summit. Delhi, Indian School Supply Depot, 1972. P 272.

Examines critically the views of Z.A. Bhutto on Kashmir issue and his role as Pak representative in the U.N. Contains policy point of Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and other Pakistani leaders towards Kashmir question. Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and contains text of Nehru-Liaquat Pact, Tashkant and Simla Declarations.

132. STEPHENS (Ian). Mainly About Kashmir. *In his* Pakistan; Old Country New Nation. England, Penguin Books, 1964. Chap. 15. P 233-256.

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Regards Kashmir as the root of evil between India and Pakistan since 1947. Traces origin of Kashmir dispute between the two countries with historical facts. Discusses the political developments of Kashmir during 1947 especially Kashmir's accession to India. Makes a reference to the proposals of Field Marshal Auclinleck to avert the war between the two countries. Highlights the developments of Gilgit affairs during the crucial days of 1947. Also comments on the various solutions of Kashmir issue.

133. TELANG (G M). Kashmir in Retrospect : Dead End for Pakistan *IE* Dec. 17, 1994.

States that in the early fiftees both India and Pakistan were about to reach a peaceful settlement on Kashmir issue, but Pakistan opted for US military aid and this created a hurdle in doing so. Quotes statements of Pakistan High Commissioner in India and India's Vice-President in this behalf. Also evaluates Pakistan's Foreign Minister's interview with Indian Express on Dec. 8 regarding Kashmir especially its stand that talks on Kashmir should be held only under UN aegis. Says that Pakistan refused to open the way for plebiscite by not accepting pre-requisite specified in the UN resolution.

134. TELANG (G M). Options on Kashmir : The Debate in Pakistan *IE* Dec. 5, 1994.

Expresses views on the interview given by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Asif Ali to the *Dawn* of Karachi regarding various solutions of Kashmir problem. States that this interview has generated controversy in Pakistan so far its Kashmir policy is concerned. Defines the concept of self-determination in the light of recent developments in Bosnia and Soviet Union. Make an assessment of Pak foreign policy towards Western countries especially United States. Analyses its repercussions in the internal developments of Pakistan and about the separation of Eastern Pakistan in 1971. Also says that the western powers are reluctant to get entangled in Indo-Pak relations vis-a-vis Kashmir.

U S AND KASHMIR

135. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Forget Clinton, Think About a New Kashmir Policy. *Pioneer* Feb. 25, 1994.

Evaluates US policy on Kashmir in the light of President Clinton's statements saying that he shares Pakistan's concerns

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about human rights abuses in Kashmir. Feels that US has become now a sole super power and India is not capable to stand jointly against US. Admits that there are human rights violations in Kashmir, however, the tragedy for Kashmiris is that the foreign intervention is usually counter productive. Says that Mr. Clinton's remarks on Kashmir have made the prospects of an agreement with Pakistan remoter than ever. States that it is Govt. of India's responsibility to remove the present alienation in Kashmir by following a sustainable Kashmir policy based on democratic rights.

136. BHARAT BHUSHAN. Voice of Clinton. *IE* March 22, 1994.

Reviews Indo-US policy in the light of President Clinton's letter to G.N. Fai and the statements made by the US Asstt. Secretary Ms. Robin Raphel. Comments on Robin Raphel's statement that Kashmir is a disputed territory and the wishes of the Kashmiri people should be taken into acount before steps are taken for its solution. States that these statements constitute core of Clinton Administration's real thinking on Kashmir. Stresses that India should tell Ms Raphel during her visit that India will not tolerate US hectoring. Also favours that India should improve relations with China and Iran in view of the role played by these countries during Human Rights meeting at Geneva.

137. CHOPRA (Surrendra). U.S. Foreign Policy in Kashmir. *IJPS* V. 2 No. 2; 1978. P 130-143.

Describes Kashmir as an attraction for great powers since ancient times. Comments on U.S. interest in Kashmir question. Evaluates U.S. approach and motives behind her anti-Indian stand on Kashmir. States that main aim of U.S. is to seek bases in Northern Pakistan.

138. JAGMOHAN. Independent Kashmir *IE* March 2, 1994.

States that US policy has adopted a new posture towards India in relation to Kashmir. Quotes references of President Clinton's speach in UN General Assembly on Sept. 27, 1993, his letter dated Dec. 27, 1993 to G.N. Fai (President Kashmir American Council) and US Asstt. Secretary Robin Raphel's statement on Kashmir dated Oct. 29, 1993. Says that these statements show a change in US policy wherein public opinion is being created to secure modification of US resolutions and thereby provide for a third option *i.e.* Independent

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Kashmir. Also quotes reference of the Institution of Peace in Washington in this behalf, which organised a meeting on Kashmir in January 1994 in which 15 non-officials from India and Pakistan participated. Feels that over all, US policy makers think about Independent or Semi-Independent Kashmir. Favours to encounter US policy on Kashmir with determination.

139. KULDIP NAYAR. Globalisation of Kashmir. *KT* Jan. 19, 1994.

Discusses Indo-Pak relations and the policies followed by the two countries with regard to Kashmir since 1972. Criticises US policy on Kashmir for making it an International issue. Quotes President Clinton's letter dated 27th Dec. 1993 to Kashmir Action Council offering his help to bring peace in Kashmir and Robin Raphel's (Asstt. Secretary) remark that America has not accepted the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. States that America is trying to add confusion to the already confused situation. Lays stress for a dialogue between India and Pakistan and also discusses some options regarding solution of Kashmir problem. Regards soften borders between Kashmir and Azad Kashmir as the possible solution at present.

USSR AND KASHMIR

140. KASHMIR ONE Step forward one step back. *Economist* V. 215 No. 6487; 1967. P 1218-1219.

Describes Indo-Pak relations as in Nov. 1967. Talks about the gestures of the two countries for normalisation of their relations. Comments on the Russian influence upon the two countries for stabilising the situation in order to solve the Kashmir issue bilaterally.

141. NAIK (J A). Soviet Policy on Kashmir *IQ* V. 24 No. 1; Jan-March 1968. P 50-61.

Examines Soviet policy on Kashmir issue since it was brought before the United Nations. Describes different aspects of the Soviet foreign policy towards this problem under the regimes of Stalin, Khrushchev and Kosygin. Makes an assessment of the Soviet efforts regarding the Tashkant Declaration as promise for a durable peace in the subcontinent.

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TRIBAL INVASION — 1947

142. AKBAR KHAN (Maj. Gen.) Raiders in Kashmir. Srinagar, Rebus Pub. House, n.d. P 210.

Maj. Gen. Akbar Khan was closely associated with this operation and actively participated in it during Oct. 1947.

Describes the circumstances which led to outbreak of fighting and participation in it by Pathan tribesmen. States as to how the plan for tribal invasion was prepared secretly. Makes an assessment of situation regarding fighting between tribesmen and the Indian Army at various sectors *e.g.* Srinagar, Uri, Chakoti, Poonch, Ladakh region etc. Criticises Pak Govt. for not intervening militarily during 1947-48. Speaks about his imprisonment and subsequent trial in Pakistan. Contains some guidelines for the liberation of Kashmir.

143. ATAL (Hira Lal). Nehru's Emissary to Kashmir Oct. 1947. New Delhi, Army Educational Stores, 1972. P 183.

Maj. Genl. Atal, Director of Personnal Services of the Indian Army, was directed by the Prime Minister Nehru to proceed to Srinagar to investigate and to report on the prevailing situation in Kashmir on the eve of the tribal invasion.

Narrates on the basis of his personal knowledge and experience, an account of the crucial days of the invasion on Kashmir by the raiders during Oct. 1947. Mentions briefly the political developments which led to the country's partition in 1947. Highlights political developments of Jammu and Kashmir which took place before and after the partition. Lauds the role of Indian army in defending Srinagar during Oct. 1947. Also discusses other political developments resulting in the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in August 1953.

144. COHEN (Maurice). Thunder over Kashmir. Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1955. P 118 Illus.

Describes the tribal invasion of October 1947. Discusses the operations carried out by the Indian army in Jammu and Kashmir and the difficulties they faced during this period. Highlights the role of Indian army. Also discusses different aspects of Kashmir issue.

145. DAYS OF Destiny. *KT* Oct. 1959. P 5-8.

Contains information regarding the events of Oct. 1947 when tribesmen attacked Jammu and Kashmir. Describes

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briefly the role played by the people and the leaders for defending kashmir. Also lauds the role of India army during these critical days when most parts of the state had fallen in the hands of tribesmen.

146. HAFIZ (Mohammad Ibrahim). Continued Aggression in Kashmir by Pakistan. *Kashmir* V. 8, No. 5; 1958. P 130-133.

Provides an account of the State's accession to India in October 1947. Mentions other internal political developments and Pakistan's aggression on Kashmir. Highlights the different dimensions of Kashmir problem.

147. INVASION AND its Aftermath in Retrospect. *KT* V. 3, No. 2; 1958. P 15-16.

Discusses the tribal invasion and other developments of 1947 viz. British withdrawl from India and partition of the country, Pakistn's imposition of economic blockade in Kashmir, tribal invasion, arrival of the Indian army in Kashmir and Kashmir's accession to India Union.

148, KRISHNA MEHTA. This Happened in Kashmir. Delhi, Publciations Division, 1954. P 171.

Narrates the story of 1947 when raiders attacked Kashmir. Highlights the heroic role of the people during these crucial days.

149. MILES (Pat). They Came to a Mountain. London, Chapman, 1951. P 254.

Makes a study of the various aspects of the Indo-Pak conflict on Kashmir since the problem was brought before the U.N. Supports Indian stand on Kashmir issue and throws light on the happenings regarding Kashmir particularly the tribal invasion of 1947.

150. PARASURAM (T V). A Medal for Kashmir. Delhi, S. Chand & Co. 1960. P 299.

Discusses varius aspects of kashmir issue. Claims that every thing has been discussed from the Indian point of view. Appreciates the role of Indian army for the defence of Kashmir against Pakistani attack at different sectors during 1947.

151. SEN (L P). Slender was the Thread; Kashkir Confrontation 1947-48. Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1969. P 308.

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Gives a detailed account of the events which took place in Kashmir during and after 1947. Makes a study of confrontation between Indian armed forces and the tribesmen in Kashmir. Pays high tributes to Indian army for their timely arrival and heroic role during these crucial days.

152. UTTAR PRADASH. Information Department. Difai-Kashmir. 1949. P 168 (Urdu).

Narrates in lucid form the political developments of Kashmir in the light of independence of India and Pakistan in 1947. Contains essential information on the tribal invasion on Kashmir. Praises the role of Indian army in defending this invasion at different sectors viz. Poonch, Baramullah and Ladakh. Also contains texts of UN resolutions and correspondence between Indo-Pak leaders, which is important from historical point of view.

SINO-INDIAN CONFLICT—1962

153. APPADORAI (A). Chinese Aggression and India; an introductory essay. *IS* V. 5 No. 1-2; 1963. P 1-18.

Gives a detailed account of Sino-Indian conflict of 1962. Describes the background of Cinese aggression on Ladakh and other areas of the northern region. Comments on the reaction of the world powers regarding this aggression. Makes an assessment of India's foreign policy in the context of this aggression.

154. FISHER (Margaret W) etc. Himalayan Battle ground; Sino-Indian Rivalry in Ladakh. N.Y., Frederick A. Praeger, 1963. P 245.

Presents a study of Ladakh in view of its strategic importance that has led to wars since the dawn of history. Gives a description of the later developments which occured in this region since 1947. Also provides an account of the Sino-Indian conflict of Oct. 1962.

155. TRIVEDI (Ram Naresh). Sino-Indian Border Disputes and Its Impact on India-Pakistan Relations. New Delhi, Associated Publishing House, 1977. P 329.

Narraes the historical background of Sino-Indian border conflict in Ladakh and NEFA in 1962. Comments on the relations between India and China on the one hand and Pakistan and China on the other. Gives an account of the

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ministerial level talks held between India and Pakistan during 1962-63 to find out an amicable settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

INDO-PAK WAR—1965

156. BROCKWAY (Fenner). Indo-Pak Clash. *EW* V. 19, No. 10; 1965. P 6.

Comments on the root cause of the conflict between India and Pakistan viz. Kashmir. Discusses different paths followed by the two countries *i.e.* multi-religious society of India and Pakistan's ideals of two-nation theory, Gives an account of Indo-Pak war of 1965. Stresses on the solution of this fundamental issue between the two countries in order to restore lasting peace in the subcontinent.

157. DHAR (P N). Now Is The Time. *Seminar* Nov. 1965. P 26-30.

Gives an account of 1965 Indo-Pak war. Makes an assessment in the form of military balance *i.e.* the limited nature of India's military object and Pakistan's imagination to make the world realise that its national objective is to get Kashmir. Analyses the position of the Soviet Union for recasting its policies in the subcontinent. Suggests readjustment of the Indian interests in the context of Chinese and Pakistan's ambitions.

158. KAUL (B M). Confrontation with Pakistan. Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1971. Pt I. P 3-117.

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 vis-a-vis Kashmir. Regards Kashmir as the bone of contention between the two countries. Gives geographical position of Kashmir and highlights the political developments of 1947. Briefly explains with historical background various aspects of Kashmir dispute in the right historical perspective. Discusses claims and counter-claims of India and Pakistan on Kashmir.

159. KHALID B. (Syed). 1965—An Epoch Making Year in Pakistan. *AS* V 6 No. 2; Feb. 1966. P 83-85.

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 from Pakistan's point of view. Gives background of the war and goes to explain the optimism in the Pakistani circles in the light of over whelming support it received from the majority of countries in the U.N. debates on Kashmir issue. Also expresses views on Russian policy of neutrality in the dispute.

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160. KULDIP NAYAR. Years of Disillusionment *in his* India the Critical Years. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1971. Chap 3, P 153-208.

Examines the political developments since Chinese aggression of 1962 in respect of Indo-Pak relations. Provides an account of the ministerial level talks on Kashmir between Z.A. Bhutto and Sawran Singh in 1962-63. Discusses various phases of Indo-Pak war of 1965 in an interesting way and quotes Lieut. Gen. Harbaksh Singh on the war situation at different sectors. Comments on the Chinese ultimatum of Sept. 16, 1965 and the Muslim countries support to pakistan during this war. Refers to Bhuttoo's furious speechs against India at the U.N. and at Tashkant conference of Jan. 1966. Assesses the role of Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin for the success of Taskkant Summit. Comments on Prime Minister Shastri's intentions regarding the settlemnt of Kashmir dispute.

161. MARTIN (Kingsley). Reflections in Kashmir. *NS* V 17, No. 1801; 17 Sept. 1965. P 385.

Discusses the background of the Kashmir problem since 1947 with historical facts. Makes an assessment of 1965 war between India and Pakistan. Says neither India nor Pakistan wishes to extend the war beyond Kashmir. Describes India's position as to fight a defensive war in order to maintain her hold on Kashmir. Also analyses the communal politics of the two countries in view of this war.

162. MORAES (Frank). Self-reliance. *Seminar*. V. 75, 1965. P 34-36.

Expresses opinion on Indo-Pak conflict of 1965. Regards Kashmir as the main cause of the conflict between the two countries. Favours. Kashmir's integrity and solidarity with the Indian Union.

163. RASHID-UD-DIN KHAN. A Battle of Principles. *Seminar* Nov. 1965 P 19-25.

Describes the twenty-two days war as a big event in the history of free India. Discusses the genesis of the Kashmir problem in the right historical perspective. Comments on Pakistan's contention that Kashmir as a Muslim majority area should go to it. Supports the legality of Kashmir's accession to India in view of the historical facts. Provides a brief account of Kashmir issue since 1947.

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164. ROY (B L). Two Invasions of Kashmir. *MR* V. 122, No. 1; 1967. P 15-18.

Describes briefly the various developments of Kashmir since partition of the country in 1947. Discusses the tribal invasion and Indo-Pak conflict of 1947. Comments on Pak infiltration of August. 1965, which led to twenty-two days war between the two countries. Also throws light on the effects of war on Kashmir issue.

165. SAILEN GOSH. The Essence of it. *Seminar* Nov. 1965. P 10-18.

Reviews Indo-Pak war of 1965. Holds Pakistan responsile for this war and describes the intentions of Pakistan for launching this war. Analyses Big powers role towards India and Pakistan during this war. Regards Britain's role as one of the deliberate mischief, U.S.A.'s policy of appeasement to Pakistan and U.N.'s eforts to end the war. Mentions different solutions of Kashmir issue and comments on their repercussions.

166. SINGH (L P) Confrontation with Pakistan, the Second Kashmir War 1965. *In his* India's Foreign Policy, the Shastri Period. New Delhi, Uppal Publishers, 1980. P 69-81.

Reviews Indo-Pak relations in the context of Kashmir during Shastri's period. Makes an assesment of Abdullah-Ayub talks held at Rawalpindi in May 1964. Says that talks received set-back due to the death of Pt. Nehru. Gives the background of Indo-Pak war of 1965 since Rann of Kutch developments. Comments on Pak intentions by sending infiltrators across the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir. Discusses various aspects of Indo-Pak war of 1965 and praises the bold policy of the late Prime Minister Shastri during this war. Briefly highlights the efforts made at U.N. and Tashkant regarding settlement of Kashmir issue. Also assesses role of United States and Soviet Union in respect of Kashmir.

167. SISER GUPTA. Issues and Prospects in Kashmir. *IQ* Vol. 1, No. 3; 1965. P 253-284.

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and its repercussions on Kashmir issue. Expresses the opinion that war provides remote chances of the solution of the problem. Further, gives a detailed account of the political situation in Kashmir during these fateful days.

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168. SUICIDE OF Subcontinent. *NS* V. 70, No. 1800; Sept. 10, 1965. P 341.

Describes the religious fanaticism as the basis of the present conflict between India and Pakistan. Describes Pakistan's war on Kashmir as brackdown of collective security. Gives an account of Kashmir issue and highlights its different aspects and possible solutions with a historical background.

TASHKANT SUMMIT—1966

169. EDWARDS (Michael). Tashkant and After. *IAF* Vol. 42, No. 3; July 1966. P 381-389.

Comments on the Indo-Pak relations on Kashmir in the light of the Tashkant Declaration. Expresses fears that both the countries do not seem to be moving purposefully towards the direction and the spirit of Tashkant. States that Tashkant spirit is being forgotten by both India and Pakistan. Comments on India's position regarding Kashmir. Also gives an account of Pakistan's reaction against this agreement in respect of Kashmir.

170. JHA (D C). India Pakistan Relations Since Taskhant Declaration. *IJPS* Vol. 32, No. 1-4; 1971. P 502-521.

Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations since the Tashkant Declaration of 1966. Comments on the policies of both countries regarding the solution of Kashmir issue in the light of the Tashkant Declaration. Further, discusses the political developments of the two countries and their repercussions on the Kashmir issue.

171. SISER GUPTA. Tashkant and After. *IQ* V. 22, No. 1; Jan-March 1966. P 3-17.

This article has been written under *Pseud*; a student of Indo-Pakistan affairs.

Reviews Tashkant Declaration of January 1966. Gives the background of Indo-Pak relations with regard to kashmir since 1947. Analyses relevance of various clauses of the Tashkant Declaration. Examines the factors leading to the involvement of Great powers in Indo-Pak relations, especially Western Countries support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue. Comments on the various solutions of Kashmir problem proposed by the Great powers. Concludes that India and Pakistan must solve their problems bilaterally.

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INDO-PAK WAR—1971

172. ANITA (S W). Indo-Pak War 1971; some reflections. *JUSII* Vol. 102, No. 427 ; Apr-Jun. 1972. P 109-118.

Narrates the historical background which led to Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the creation of Bangladesh. Examines Pakistan's strategy to capture Kashmir and her failure in achieving the same. Highlights the different phases of this war and Pakistan's defeat at all fronts.

173. JALALI (P N). Serious Setback to Pak Strategy. *Mainstream.* Dec. 4, 1971. P 10, 41-42.

Examines briefly Pakistan's policy both at the internal and the international level. Gives an account of the causes which led to the war of 1971 between India and Pakistan. Comments on Pakistan's miscalculations to get Kashmir. Analyses the factors responsible for Pakistan's defeat in the war.

174. JUNEJA (V P). Indo-Pak War 1971, New Delhi, New Light Publishers, 1972. P 214.

Provides a detailed description of Indo-Pak war of 1971. Gives the background of the war and the factors which led to this war. Comments on Pakistan's aim to annex Kashmir and her policies resulting in her defeat at all fronts.

175. KULDIP NAYAR. Distant Neighbours; a Tale of the Subcontinent. Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1972. P 253.

Discusses the different aspects of Indo-Pak relations since 1947 in respect of Kashmir. Gives a reference to Pakistan's emergence as a new nation in the subcontinent. Contains valuable information on Kashmir issue in the right historical perspective. Highlights the various phases of Indo-Pak war of 1971. Also discusses the factors which led to the emergence of Bangladesh on the map of subcontinent.

SIMLA AGREEMENT—1972

176. DASTUR (A J). The Simla Agreement; protent or prelude. *Quest* Sept-Oct. 1972. P 63-66.

Makes an analysis of Simla Agreement and its different clauses. Highlights India's efforts for a durable peace in the subcontinent. Comments on Pakistan's tactics to get P.O.W.'s back and her less interest on the right of self-determination

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for the people of Kashmir. Expresses fears that Kashmir issue may again create problems in the immediate future.

177. KHUSHWANT SINGH. Can We Be Friends. *IWI* V. XCIII, No. 26; June 25, 1972. P 8-14.

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1971. Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations since 1947 vis-a-vis Kashmir. Pleads for the permanent settlement of all outstanding issues between the two countries peacefully through negotiations. Lays stress on India to be generous in dealing with Pak President in the forthcoming Simla talks in view of the outcome of 1971 war.

KASHMIR AND U.N.O.

178. BALRAJ PURI. Kashmir Issue in UNO. *KT*. Oct. 30, 1993.

States that the Govt. of India has invoked chap VI of the UN Charter underwhich parties to the dispute seek pacific settlement of disputes through various means. Contains views on UN Resolutions vis-a-vis India and Pakistan. Says that Pakistan avoided implemention of U.N. Resolutions on plebiscite as it was afraid of losing Kashmir. Concludes that policies of the two countries have reversed towards UN Resolutions on Kashmir after the developments of 1953.

179. CHANDER PAL (Khagendra). A Punchsheela Approach to Kashmir Problem in United Nations. *IJPS*. V. 25, No. 3-4; 1964. P 136-144.

Gives an account of Kashmir problem since it was brought before the Security Council in 1948. Describes the internal political events of Kashmir during 1963-64 and their repercussions on India and Pakistan. Discusses Pak-China agreement and its effect on Indo-Pak relations. Comments on the role of U.N. in handling the Kashmir problem. Suggests that India and Pakistan should solve this issue bilaterally.

180. CHOPRA (Surrendra). Kashmir in the United Nations. *IJPS*. V. 25, No. 3-4; July-Dec. 1964. P 124-135.

Analyses the events of 1947 on the eve of partition of the country. Defines Idian Independence Act according to which Kashmir had right to maintain her status. Describes Kashmi's internal problems regarding accession and the causes which led to Kashmir's accession to Indian Union. Also comments on Kashmir question in UN, its resolutions and the prospects of Kashmir's solution during 1964.

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181. CHOPRA (Surrendra). UN Mediation in Kashmir; a study in power politics. Kurukshtra, Vishal Publishers, 1971. P 290.

Makes a detailed study of Kashmir problem in the light of UN resolutions between 1948-65. Analyses the factors which have prevented Security Council to find an amicable solution to this problem. Criticises Security Council's impartiality in view of the role played by big powers in respect of Kashmir.

182. KASHMIR IN the Security Council. Srinagar, Lala Rukh Pub. n.d. P 119.

Describes different aspects of Kashmir problem in view of the debates and resolutions of UN which were passed till Nov. 1952. Further, gives an account of the background for presenting the Kashmir problem before U.N. by the Government of India in January 1948.

183. MAQBOOL AHMAD. Kashmir Issue. *Kashmir*. V. 7, No. 3; March 1957. P 62-68.

Examines the various aspects of Kashmir issue with the historical background since 1947. Gives a description of the events which forced Maharaja Hari Singh to accede to India Union. Mentions facts regarding Pak aggression, Kashmir issue in the UN, UN resolutions of August 13, 1948, Jan. 5, 1949 and Jan. 24, 1957. Comments on Indo-Pak stand vis-a-vis UN resolutions and UN's failure to find a solution of Kashmir problem.

184. KASHMIR. V.K. Krishna Menon's Speechs in Security Council Jan-Feb. 1957, New Delhi, Publications Div. 1958. P 223.

Contains the text of speechs made in the Security Council on Kashmir issue by the Indian representative in reply to Pak. Foreign Minister's arguments. Describes the India point of view regarding the Kashmir question in the right perspective.

185. MIR QASIM (Syed). Speech in UN General Assemgly Meeting. Sept. 29, 1964. *UNMC* V. 2, No. 9; 1964. P 64-67.

Contains the text of Mir Qasim's speech in UN General Assembly. Contradicts the statement of Pakistan's Foreign Minister regarding Kashmir issue. Clarifies India's position with regard to this issue. Explains Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union with historical facts. Also provides an account of Pakistan's subversive activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

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186. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS of the United Nations Security Council on the Current Situation in Kashmir. *IJIL* V. 5, No.3; 1965. P 365-402.

Provides text of UN Security Council's Official documents on the current situation in Kashmir. Discusses the efforts made by U. Thant, the Secretary General, by sending cables to the Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan to refrain from the use of force. Highlights efforts made by UN to restore normalcy in view of September 1965 war between India and Pakistan.

187. RAHAMATULLAH KHAN. Kashmir and the United Nations. Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1965. P 199.

Makes an assessment of the Security Council's handling of Kashmir problem since 1948. Considers it a case study in the competence of U.N. regarding settlement of international disputes. Gives a historical and political account of Kashmi problem since 1947. Comments on Indo-Pak relations and regards Kashmir as an essential factor in shaping their respective foreign policies.

188. RAHAMATULLAH KHAN. Kashmir Problem-its Handling in the United Nations, *JILI*. V. 11, No. 3; 1969. P 273-292.

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir question as per U.N. deliberations and its failure to crystalise the issue and play a decisive role. Describes the difference of opinion and stand taken by representatives of France, U.K., U.S.A. and Russia in respect of Security Council's resolutions regarding the handling of Kashmir issue.

189. SHARMA (B.L.). The Kashmir Story. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967. P 271.

The author was officer on special duty for Kashmir affairs in the Indian Foreign Ministry and accompanied Indian delagation to U.N. from 1948 to 1965 as adviser.

Provides a background of the events since 1947 when tribesmen attacked Kashmir. Makes a study of the official records of Security Council and the reports of its agencies regarding Kashmir issue. Comments on U.N.'s handling of Kashmir and its failure to find an amicable solution. Reviews the role of big powers towards Kashmir in the United Nations.

190. WARIEF (M U). Cease-fire and Security Council. *NA* V. 13, No. 44; 1965. P 4.

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Comments on the Security Council's resolution of Sept. 20, 1965 which called for immediate cease-fire between India and Pakistan. Throws light on the developments of Kashmir question since 1947. Comments on the U.S. policy regarding Kashmir, especially its role for convening the General Assembly meeting on Kashmir issue.

HUMAN RIGHTS

191. ABUL BASHIR. Myth of Human Rights Tarnished. *KT* Feb. 6, 1994.

Traces briefly historical development and importance of human rights. Gives an account of human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir since 1990. States that human rights situation in Kashmir presents a gruesome picture of horrifying events. Quotes in this behalf some instances *e.g.* indiscriminate firing by BSF to disperse a peaceful procession in Gowkadal, Srinagar on Jan. 21, 1990, firing on funeral procession of Maulana Farooq without any justification on 21st May, 1991 at Hawal, arson, killing and destruction of property in Handwara on 1st Oct. 1991, shameful acts of gang rapes in Kunanposh Pora, burnings and killings at Sopore on Jan. 6, 1993, clamping of daily crackdowns and holding of identification parades without showing any regard to age, sex or health. Says that all this has resulted in complete alienation of the people of Kashmir. Gives reference to the statesments of intellectuals like A.G. Noorani, A.C. Bose etc. about the Kashmir problem and their advice to the Indian Govt. for evolving a solution to Kashmir problem by starting a dialogue with the leaders of Kashmiri people.

192. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL London. Sopore : a case study of extrajudicial executions in Jammu and Kashmir. London, April 1993. P 11.

Describes the extrajudicial killings of 53 men and women in the town of Sopore by the members of BSF who went on rempage on January 6, 1993. Contains account of an eye-witness to the killings. Draws attention to the pattern of grave human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir. Also involves persistant reports of arbitrary arrests and detentions under special laws.

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193. BOSE (A C). Kashmir's Cry for Justice. *KT* June 21, 1993.

Gives briefly an account of political developments since eruption of militancy in 1989. States that 1.5 lakh Kashmiri Pandits fled the valley and lost their belongings in Kashmir. Gives an account of the events of Khanyar, Hawal, Chota-Baza and Lal Chowk where security forces fired indiscriminately on the people. Provides statistical data about the killings in Kashmir. States that to consider the will of the people is must in order to do justice with them.

194. HUMAN RIGHTS COURSES. *KT*. February 22, 1995.

Comments on the decision regarding introduction of courses on human rights in the second annual meeting at Jammu on Feb. 1995. Feels pessimistic about the implimentation of the decisions in this behalf. Quotes an adviser to Governor regarding the inspection of police stations. States that closer look should be taken at human rights record. Talks about allegations of human rights violations committed by Rashtriya Rifles personnel. Quotes examples of Bijbehara massacre and the brutal killings of half a dozen shopkeepers by Paramilitary troops in downtown, Srinagar. Advocates that retaliation is inherent in a situation of attack but it should be done in a disciplined manner. Favours that the responsibility of bringing the security forces as a whole under cloud on human rights front, has to be taken mainly by the para-military organization which should find themselves obliged to emulate J & K police if not armed forces.

195. HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH. New York. Human Rights in India : Kashmir under Siege — an Asia Watch Report May 1990. New York, 1991. P 110.

Briefly gives a description of political events of Kashmir from 1947 to 1990. Discusses thoroughly violations by Govt. forces in Kashmir and in this behalf quotes cases such as massacre and arson in Handwara and Phazipora, killings in Pattan and Noorbagh, torture assaults on civilians, burning of Kawdara and Noorbagh. Also throws light on the violations by militant organisations in Kashmir. Makes eight recommendations to end abuses by all parties to the conflict in Kashmir. Contains an apendix regarding disappearance of 23 persons in Kashmir.

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196. INSTITUTE OF Kashmir Studies, Srinagar.

The Instt. has published the following reports :

1. Kashmir Under Torture ; a report on Human Rights violations by Security Forces during the month of Feb. 1993. P 37.
2. Slaughter in Sopore ; a report on arson and mayhem by BSF in Sopore on Jan. 6, 1993. P 78.
3. Repression in Kashmir Moves on ; a report on Human Rights violations during the months of March & April 1993. P 120.
4. Lalchowk on Fire ; a report on arson and mayhem by BSF in Lal Chowk on April 10, 1993. P 92.
5. Unabted Arson and Agony in Kashmir ; a report on arson and agony during the month of May 1993. P 143.
6. Massacres in Kashmir; a special report on these massacres at Bijbehara, Sopore and Kupwara P 153.
7. Kashmir : Paradise Turned Inferno ; events from December 5, 1991 to April 19, 1993. P 122.
8. Catch and Kill ; a report on Human Rights Abuses in Kashmir, V. 1, P 248.
9. Catch and Kill ; a report on Extra Judicial Executions in Kashmir V. 2. P 149.
10. Turbulence in Kashmir ; a report on Human Rights violations during the month of August 1993. P 100.
11. The Siege and the Massacre ; a report on Human Rights situation during the months of Sept. & Oct. 1993. P 213.
12. Kashmir Aflame V.I. a report published in 1994. P 55.

197. JAMMU AND KASHMIR. Basic Rights (Protection) Committee : a report. *GK* November 25, 1994.

Report is based on the visit by a two member team led by Mufti Bahaud-Din Farooqi to Central Jail Jammu, Kotbalwal Sub-Jail and Sub-Jail Udhampur from 21 to 23 November, 1994.

States that

(*i*) The requirements of law are not followed in rspect of Army Special Powers Act and Disturbed Areas Act.

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(*ii*) In the administration of Jails and in the matter of effecting detensions, the requirements of law are totally disregarded.

(*iii*) In some cases detention continued even after a detention order was quashed.

(*iv*) Detenues have been herded in the prisons like cattle.

(*v*) Proper food facilities are not provided. Also quotes figures and names in support of its findings.

198. JITENDRA SINGH. Human Rights in Kashmir. *KT* Jan. 14, 1993.

States that the human righs violations have been committed in Jammu and Kashmir not only during the militancy but for the last 45 years by holding rigged elections. Criticises the role of human rights protogonists of India for not denouncing the excesses committed by the Security Forces. Blames human rights agencies for not highlighting the actions of militants. Comments on the role of media in this behalf. Also compares the policies of Britain and Pakistan in dealing with armed insurgents in their countries.

199. KHAJOORIA (M M). Anatomy of Sopore Carnage. *KT* January 25, 1993.

On 6th January, 1993 45 persons were killed, 300 injured, 250 shops and 50 houses destroyed in Sopore by the Security Forces.

States that the operations by the Security Forces have to be conducted in an organised and disciplined manner by taking resort only to authorised means and within the parameters of Internationally approved code of conduct. Blames Govt. aurhotrities for their sins of omission. Also assesses the role of DG Police and his responsibilities for assigning tasks between paramilitary forces.

200. KULDEEP NAYAR. The Disinherited People. *KT*. Oct. 13, 1993.

Based on a visit to various camps of Kashmir Pandits at Jammu and Delhi, describes their plight in a pathetic manner. Contains opinion of Kashmiri Muslims and some militant organisations about this community. Regards the problem of Kashmiri Pandits as a human problem. Considers them a victim of political exigencies. Contains extracts from the

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report of Peoples Union for Civil liberties and Citizens for Democracy regarding their plight at various camps. Favours that Muslims in the country should raise their voice for the return of Kashmiri Pandits so as to give roots to Kashmir identity and thereby weaken the communal forces in the valley.

201. KULDIP NAYAR. Kashmir : More Distant than Before. *KT.* June 10, 1993.

As a member of Human Rights Group, gives a brief account of his observations regarding the happenings in Kashmir. Feels that the people of Kashmir are more alientated than before. Talks about the excesses of security forces committed in various forms. Highlights the activities of Kashmiri militants. Criticises state administration for lack of coordination at various levels. Reviews Jammu situation and states that the people of Jammu have remained peaceful in the present circumstances. Gives an account of Kashmiri Pandits and their condition in the migration camps. Favours more humane approach, personal contacts at administrative level and the end of excesses in order to change the situation in Kashmir.

202. MANOJ JOSHI. Kashmir in Agony. *TOI.* August 10, 1993.

Gives an account of present political developments of Kashmir *e.g.* excesses by security forces, custodial deaths, role of BSF and CRPF in dealing with militancy etc. States that the Security Forces should be specially trained and well equipped in order to deal with insurgency in the Kashmir valley.

203. NIKHIL CHAKRAVARTTY. Key to Kashmir Settlement. *KT.* Feb. 2, 1994.

Makes a review of US policy on Kashmir especially US provocation charges regarding violation of humanb rights by the Indian Security Forces in the Kashmir valley. Criticises India's Kashmir policy with reference to its political and administrative measures taken from time to time. States that the record of manipulation and dirty deals in the Kashmir valley is a matter of shame for Indian democracy. Favours a realistic Kashmir policy so as to remove the present alienation of the people in Kashmir.

204. NOORANI (A G). Human Rights Abuses in Kashmir. *KT.* Feb. 16 and 17, 1995.

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The article has been published in **Statesman** Calcutta and reproduced in Kashmir Times.

Examines Amnesty's report of Feb. 3, 1995 entitled 'Torture and Deaths' in custody in Jammu and Kashmir and an another report published by a special Rapporteur appointed by UN's Economic and Social Council on Extrajudicial and Arbitrary Executions. Stats that occurance of killings of detenues had been admitted by a senior Kashmir official. Quotes Mr. Rodleys report for 1993 wherein it has been noted that Human Rights Violations have been committed by BSF in course of their operations in J & K. Praises Indian Newspersons and Civil liberatorians for performing their duty to expose wrongs. Mentions that the report does not condone militant wrongs. Describes plight of Kashmiri Pandits. Says that 17000 people have lost their lives since 1989. Also states that Security Forces have made attempts to conceal the deaths in custody. Concludes that our great democracy has been ill served by men so mindless as to produce so tragic situation.

205. RAJINDER SACHAR. Ending Kashmir Militancy. *IE*. June 7, 1993.

The Author makes some observations of the political situation on the basis of his visit to Kashmir as a member of PUCL and CFD group.

Regards the role of security forces as the main cause for peopl's alienation. Quotes instances of Sopore and Lal Chowk in this behalf. Gives a reference to Asia Watch's report of May 1993 regarding exceses of the Security Forces and the militants. Talks about the difficulties of Kashmiri Pandits in the migration camps at Jammu. States that a political solution based on the agreement among concerned parties is must in order to put an end to human misery.

206. RAM JETHMALANI. Post-Geneva Agenda : Time to Restore Pre-1953 autonomy. *IE*. March 19, 1994.

Regards India's diplomatic success at Geneva neither victory nor a defeat and stresses for sober assessment of the situation. Makes a comparison of India's human rights position with that of China and Iran. Criticises India for not allowing to flourish a true democracy in Kashmir. Lays stress for the solution of Kashmir problem according to — (*a*) our perceptions

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of fairness and justice, (*b*) Jammu and Ladakh be integrated into India regardless of Art. 370. (*c*) electoral process be revived completely and offer restoration of pre-1953 autonomy with some conditions. Also pleads for effective role of Indian Muslim leadership for the termination of the feeling of alienation among Kashmiri Muslims.

207. SHANKAR DASS (Vijay S T). Living upto our Commitment. *Seminar* May, 1993. P 20-23.

Discusses thoroughly the issue of human rights with historical background. Throws light on the objectives behind the creation of Amnesty International. Contains references of Asia Watch and Physicians for Human Rights regarding the reports of speific violations of human rights in India entitled "The Crackdown in Kashmir ..." Says that the report is based on certain evidence collected in Kashmir during Oct. 1992. Suggests that the Govt. of India should strengthen its international commitment to prevent torture as per Unilateral Declaration against torture of 1979.

CONSTITUTION

208. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Autonomy for Kashmir. *IE* March 20, 1993

Briefly throws light on the situation as to how Kashmir acceded to India in 1947. States that Maharaja Hari Singh ceded only three subjects to control by New Delhi. Mentions about Kashmir's special status as given in Art 370 of the Indian Constitution. Feels that there has been gradual erosion of special status from time to time. Quotes some instances in this behalf. Also discusses the rise of militancy and other related incidents.

209. ANAND (Adrash Sain). Development of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1980. P 377, 2nd Ed. 1994 P 517

Discusses the developments regarding the growth of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Mentions the reasons which induced the state to have a separate constitution. Contains different documents which govern the Centre-State relations. Discusses thoroughly special provisions of the Article 370 of the Constitution of India under which state enjoys special status in the Indian Union. Also provides

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historical background of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh alongwith the political developments of 1947. Gives background of the facts resulting in the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union. Contains important appendices including upto date amendments made in the J & K Constitution, chronological list of Central Acts applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

210. CONSTITUTION OF Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar, Lalla Rookh, Pub. 1956. P 112

Defines the different features of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Makes a study of Article 370 and its differnt provisions which govern the State's relations with the Indian Union.

211. GHULAM SHAH. State Subjectship in Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar, Jupitor Publishers, 1988. P 155

Makes a systematic analysis of the concept of State subjectship in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Gives its origin with reference to legal, political, historical and geographical background. Makes a study of case law on the subject in a lucid form. Discusses the constitutional provisions in relation to the property rights of the permanent residents of J & K State. Also contains 11 appendices important from the research point of view on this subject.

212. HARI RAM. Special Status in Indian Federalism; Jammu and Kashmir. Delhi, Seema Publishing House, 1983. P 230

Critically analyses the factors and the circumstances which gave birth to the special status for Jammu and Kashmir state under the Article 370 of the Constitution of India. Traces the origin, nature and extent of the special status and its repercussions on the politics of the three regions viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

213. IMTIYAZ HUSSAIN. Service laws in Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar, Srinagar Law Journal Pub. 1992. P 562

Makes a study of service laws of Jammu and Kashmir in a lucid form. Explains the case law as decided by the courts including J & K High Court. Discusses the disciplinary proceedings, Constitutional and Civil remedies. Contains 23 appendices regarding the service rules and orders issued from time to time by the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir.

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214. *Kashmir.* V. 7, No. 2; February, 1957.

A special number on the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights constitutional aspecs and the political developments of Jammu and Kashmir. Contains the following four articles :

1. Kashmir Constituent Assembly in retrospect by Maqbool Ahmad ;
2. From Political accession to emotional integration by Mohamad Ayub Malik ;
3. Main features of the Constitution by Narinder Singh ;
4. An analysis of Kashmir Constitution by Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan.

215. KHAN (Ghulam Hassan). Govt. and Politics of Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar, Author, 1988. P 485

Discusses analytically various aspects of the Govt. and politics of Jammu and Kashmir State *e.g.* special status of J & K within the frame work of Indian political system, Constituent Assembly of J & K State, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, method of amendment, Public Service Commission etc. Discuses the changes which were effected in the Constitutional relationship of J & K with Union of India. Also highlights politics of autonomy, role of Governor and the Speaker and the State politics and political parties in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

216. MANZOOR FAZLI. Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Anantnag, Alrafiq Pub., 1984. P 219

Examines throughly the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir with historical background. Discusses emergence of the Constituent Assembly and the necessity of drafting a separate constitution for Jammu and Kashmir. Makes a study of Centre—State relationship in the light of changes that have taken place from time to time. Discusses the role of various political parties in the State. Contains 6 appendices of historical importance *e.g.* Article 370, instrument of accession, Kashmir Accord etc. Also throws light on the political developments of Jammu and Kashmir from 1931 to 1975.

217. REKHI (Tara Singh). Socio-economic Justice in Jammu and Kashmir: a critical study. Delhi, Ideal Publications, 1993. P 374.

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Gives a brief historical background of Jammu and Kashmir. Makes a study of the Constitutional provisions incorporated in the constitution of J & K *e.g.* directive principles, role of Judiciary etc. Throws light on the agricultural and Industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir. Also contains 12 appendices important from the legal point of view.

218. TENG (Mohan Krishen). Kashmir Constitutional History and Documents. New Delhi, light and life Pub ; 1977. P 639.

Makes a comprehensive survey of the constitutional history of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Provides details regarding the original documentary sources both official and non-official for the growth of political institutions of modern Kashmir. Highlights these sources with regard to administrative structures as established by the Dogra rulers of the State since 1846.

219. TENG (Mohan Krishen) and Santosh Koul. Kashmir Special Status. Delhi, Oriental Publishers, 1975. P 240.

Analyses the factors and the processes which led to the inclusion of the special provisions for the Jammu and Kashmir State in the Constitution of India. Examines the functional operations which these provisions involve in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Makes a comparison of the constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir with other Indian States in the light of the country's Federal Structure.

220. TANG (M K). State Govt. and Politics : Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Sterling Pub., 1985. P 167.

Makes an analysis of political Institutions and political operatives envisaged in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Examines the basic structure of the Govt. and the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Makes a comparison of State Govt. and its functional process with other Indian States. Also discusses various amendment made in J & K Constitution since it came into operation in 1957.

221. VIDYA BHUSHAN. Permanent Residents of Jammu and Kashmir and Their Fundamental Rights. *IJPST* V. 9. Dec. 1985 P 86-94.

Gives historical background of the concept of permanent residents when a movement 'Kashmir for Kashmiris' was started during Pratap Singh's rule. States that seveal Committees and Commissions were appointed to deal with

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this problem till the adoption of State Subject rules in 1927. Says that in view of special provisions relating to J & K, the fathers of the Constitution of India recognized right of the State to accord this preference to the permanent residents of J & K. Discusses some modifications regarding Fundamental Rights as applicable to the permanent residents of the State. Also states that Supreme Court and State High Court shall have the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

ACCESSION TO INDIA

222. AGARWAL (H O). Kashmir Problem ; Its Legal Aspects. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1979. P 194.

Deals with the different aspects of Kashmir problem from legal point of view. Discusses the political developments of 1947 which led to the State's accession to Indian Union. Comments on the legality of the accession, competence of Maharaja Hari Singh to execute the instrument of accession, Kashmir's special status in the light of Article 370, Kashmir question in U.N., Indo-Pak war of 1965 and the subsequent Tashkent Declaration, etc. Als contains important appendices *e.g.* Treaty of Amritsar, correspondence between Maharaja Hari Singh and the Governor General of India regarding the accession, U.N. Resolutions on Kashmir, Tashkant and Simla Agreements, Provisions and clauses of Article 370, etc.

223. COLLINS (Larry) and Lapierre, Dominique. Mountabaten and Independent India. New Delhi, Vikas Pub. House. (Reprint 1994) P 50-62.

Based on an interview with Lord Mountabatten regarding the developments of 1947, contains very useful information about the happenings during this period. Gives a description of Kashmir's accession to India, tribal invasion, India's intervention by sending troops to Kashmir, Nehru's feeling about Kashmir issue, Radcliffe award etc.

224. COMPBELL—JOHNSON (Alan). Kashmir Imbroglio *in his* Mission with Mountbatten. London, Robert Hail, 1951. Chap 15.

The author was on the personal staff of Lord Mountbatten during 1947. As an eye witness to the developments of 1947, describes the events of Kashmir during 1947. Explains the

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factors which led to Kashmir's acession to Indian Union. Also throws light on the tribal invasion on Kashmir and the Kashmir question in U.N.

225. GURURAJ RAO (H S). Legal Aspects of Kashmir Problem. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967. P 379.

Describes the Kashmir problem and its different aspects from the legal point of view. Examines the role played by United Nations towards the solution of this problem. Discusses the opinions expressed by the jurists regarding the accession of Kashmir to Indian Union. Contains 46 appendices of historical importance in the chronological order from the Treaty of Amritsar to Tashkant Declaration of 1966.

226. KRISHNA MENON (V K). What is at Stake ? *Seminar* V. 5 No. 8; 1964. P 32-40.

Gives a detailed account of Kashmir's accession to India and its legal validity. Throws light on the different developments of State viz. Pak aggression of 1947, and holds Pakistan fully responsible for it. Confines Kashmir problem to that part of Kashmir which is under the occupaton of Pakistan. Considers all the resolutions passed by U.N. from time to time as invalid in respect of Kashmir.

227. MAHAJAN (Mehar Chand). How Kashmir Accession Took Place. *SS* V. 55, No. 5; 1964 P 6.

Describes the developments of the State which led to its accession to the Indian Union. Considers the accession valid from the legal point of view. Reviews the internal developments of the State during Maharaja Hari Singh's regime in 1947.

228. MAQBOOL AHMAD. Irrevocability of Accession. *Kashmir* V. 7, No. 8; July 1957. P 189-192.

Discusses the provisions of the accession in the light of the Government of India Act 1935 and the famous Texas v/s White case of the Supreme Court of U.S.A. States that there is no room for the provisional, conditional or contingent accession within United States or Indian Union. Rejects Pakistan's contention that Kashmir's accession to India, subject to plebiscite or a reference to the people, has any legal, historical or constitutional basis. Says that neither Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir nor the Indian Government attached such conditions. Supports the irrevocability of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir with Indian Union.

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229. MENON (V P). Integration of Jammu and Kashmir. *in his* The Story of the Integration of Indian States. Bombay, Orient Longman's, 1956. P 390-415.

Gives a description of the facts regarding the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union. Also provides a brief historical sketch of Dogra rule in Kashmir alongwith the other internal developments of the State.

230. MOHAMAD ISMAIL. Kashmir ; an Integral Part of India. *Kashmir* V. 8, No. 5; 1958. P 145-146.

Gives an account of historical facs which led to Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union. States that legally, constituionally and according to the will of the people, Kashmir is an integral part of India. Refers to the firm support of Indian Muslims to the Government of India in the matter of Kashmir.

231. OM SARAF. 42 years of Accession : a stock taking. *KT* Oct. 15, 1989.

Gives an account of the political developments that occured during the last week of Oct. 1947. States as to how the instrument of accession of Kashmir to India was signed. Highlights the other developments such as idea of independent Kashmir, role of Sheikh Abdullah, decision for sending troops to Srinagar etc.

232. SARAF (Mulk Raj). Accession to India. *In his* Fifty Years as Journalist. Jammu, Raj Mahal Publishers, 1967. P 13.

Describes the events of 1947. Highlights the facts regarding the Stand-Still agreement of Maharaja and its acceptance by Pakistan, Maharaja's idea of independent Kashmir, release of Sheikh Abdullah and his role, accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union. Contains some important correspondence between Maharaja Hari Singh and the Indian leaders regarding the political set-up of Jammu and Kashmir.

GAZETTEERS

233. BATES (C E). *Comp.* A Gazetteer of Kashmir and the Adjacent Districts of Kishtwar, Barawar, Jammu, Naoshera, Punch and the Valley of Kishan Ganga. Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1973. P 560, Maps.

Based on authentic sources and the notes prepared by the compiler between 1870-72 in Kashmir, contains essential

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information on all subject matters in alphabetical order. Also contains lengthy introduction and appendices of important treaties. Claims that the Gazetteer is important for political and military references.

234. GAZETTEER OF KASHMIR and Ladakh. *Compiled* by Quarter Master General of India. Calcutta, Supt. of Govt. Printing, 1890. P 1102 (Reprinted by Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1974).

Contains detailed information on the political geography of Kashmir and Ladakh. The Gazetteer section provides full description of the places in the alphabetical order. Gives full information about routes of Kashmir and Ladakh. Describes the fauna and flora of Kashmir and Ladakh with a historical account in an interesting style.

235. LAWRENCE (Walter R). Imperial Gazetteer of India; Kashmir and Jammu. V. 13, Calcutta, Supt. of Govt. Printing 1909. P 140.

Provides geographical information of Jammu and Kashmir State. Gives a historical account of the valley of Kashmir and other regions viz. Jammu, Baltistan, Gilgit and Ladakh since earliest times. Contains valuable information on the archaeology, Forests, climate, relgions, administration, education, lakes and rivers, population, communication system 5, towns, etc. Provides an account of the places of interest and arts and crafts of Kashmir for which it is famous in the world.

GEOGRAPHY

236. AGARWAL (D P) *Ed.* Climate and Geology of Kashmir and Central Asia. The last 4 Million Years : Proceedings, New Delhi, Today & Tomarrow's Publishers, 1985. P 247.

A workship on this subject was held at Ahmadabad from 19-23 Oct. 1982 and 32 papers were presented in this workship.

Study covers various aspects of the subject *e.g.* chronology stratigraphy, geo-chemistry, claimatic changes etc. of Kashmir. Provides latest data on palaeoclimate, palaeontology and chronology of the late Cenozoic deposits of Kashmir and Central Asia. Also contains information about plant remains from Karewas of Kashmir.

237. ANAND KOUL (Pandit). Geography of Jammu and Kashmir State. New Delhi, Light & Life Pub; n.d. P 200.

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Gives a detailed account of the landscape of Jammu and Kashmir, its geological information, its picturesque valleys, lakes, people and their character, language, socio-economic set-up, arts and crafts, etc. Also describes the places of interest with historical background.

238. ARORA (R C). Kashmir the Land of Celestial Charms. Aligarh, Unique Pub; House, 1955. P 108.

Contains historical and topographical information of Kashmir. Describes Srinagar as the Venice of Asia. Describes the climate of the valley, the routes to Kashmir, important places like Mughal gardens, lakes and mosques with a brief historical background.

239. GUPTA (V J) *Ed.* Stratigraphy and Structure of Kashmir and Ladakh Himalaya. Delhi, Hindustan Publishing Corp. 1983. P 312 Illus.

Contains 28 papers by the experts on the geological information pertaining to the State of Jammu and Kashmir State. Makes an attempt to present the compiled and synthsised data regarding stratigraphy, palaentology and structure. Presents a vide diversity of mateial demonstrating the on-going advance in this field. Makes a study of Geological observations of various parts of Ladakh region. Also deals with the study of Dyke Swarm in the Kargil, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir.

240. KAUL (Samsar Chand). Beautiful Valleys of Kashmir, Srinagar, Steam Press, 1942. P 144.

Contains excellent information on natural history of the Kashmir valley. Gives a geographical description of different places, glaciers, lakes, valleys and other beautiful spots of Kashmir.

241. MAJID HUSAIN. Geography of Jammu and Kashmir State. New Delhi, Rajesh Publications, 1987. P 108.

Gives a comprehensive coverage of the Geography of Jammu and Kashmir State. Contains latest data, maps, diagrams and other statistical information about the three regions of the State. Devided into three parts, covers all aspects such as geological history, physiographic features, climatic conditions, flora and fauna, mineral resources, demographic attributes, economy, tourism, industries, transport, trade etc.

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242. MAQBUL AHMAD (S) & Raja Bano. Historical Geography of Kashmir. New Delhi, Arina Pub. House, 1984. P 230.

Based on Arabic and Persian sources, mainly on Tarikhi Hasan and the secondary works of modern geographers and historians, travel accounts, gazetteers, census reports and other records, gives a geographical account of Kashmir. Contains information about the origin of the valley, geographical position of Kashmir, Kashmiris as a race, climate, seasons, mineral resources, mountains, rivers, lakes, gardens, *Mahals* and *Qasbas* of Kashmir.

243. NEVE (Arthur). Picturesque Kashmir. London, Sands & Co. 1900, P 164 Illus.

Provides geographical description of Kashmir, Ladkh and other parts of the State. Throws light on the way of life, manners, traditions and customs of the people of Kashmir.

244. PITHAWALLA (Maneik B). Introduction to Kashmir ; Its Geology and Geography. Karachi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1953. P 128.

Deals with history, geograhy and geology of Kashmir. Briefly describes history of Kashmir from pre-historic ages till the invasion of emperor Akbar. Highlights various developments of Hindu and Muslim period of Kashmir history. Also describes politis, geogrphy, arts and crafts and the landscape of Kashmir.

245. STEIN (M A). Ancient Geography of Kashmir. Calcutta, Asiatic Society, 1899. (1966 impression, Indological Book Corporation, Patna). P 231.

Makes a study of ancient topography as given in Kalhan's Rajatarangini. Gives an account of old Kashmir in the light of Hieun Tsiang and Alberuni's visits to Kashmir. In the general geography, mentions various aspects such as position and configuration of Kashmir valley, the Vitasta, its upper and lower courses, northern and eastern mountains, soil, climate, etc. In the political topography, makes a study of the frontiers of ancient Kashmir and its political divisions, old and new capitals, ancient cities of Srinagar, etc.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

246. ADRIS BANERJI. Kashmir in Jehangir's Memoires. *Kashmir* V. 8 No. 7; July 1958. P 187-188.

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Contains the views of Emperor Jehangir on Kashmir as mentioned in his 'Tuzek' or memoirs. Says that Jehangir loved Kashmir and in his opinion its autumn and spring are worth seen. Gives a description of the famous Verinag, the source of river Jehlum, Saffron fields of Pampore, and the arts and crafts for which Kashmir occupies an important place among the countries of the region.

247. ARORA (R C). In the land of Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. Aligarh, Unique Pub; House, 1940. P 303.

Describes the history of different regions of Jammu and Kashmir. Gives detailed and comprehensive information of the places of interest, routes and walks to Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, Skurdu. Makes a useful compilation of diferent regions of the state in a descriptive manner.

248. BERNIER (Francios). Journey to Kashmir. *In his* Travels in the Mughul Empire. Revised and edited by Archibald Constable. 2nd ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1914.

Bernier was a French traveller and explorer who visited India around the middle of the 17th century. He accompanied King Aurengzeb to Kashmir in Summer 1664.

Describes the valley as paradise of Indus. Gives geographical account of Kashmir and its origin. Praises the people for their intelligence. Also throws some light on the arts and crafts and products of Kashmir.

249. DENYS (F W). Our Summer in the Vale of Kashmir. Washington, Brayan Press, 1915. P 232, Illus.

Regarded as the first American book on Kashmir, provides an account of the land and its people in an interesting style. Being descriptive and informative, is treated as a valuable contribution to the history of Kashmir.

250. DESH BANDHU. Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh. Delhi, Akashdeep Pub. House, n.d. P 264.

Contains very useful information regarding tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State. Gives a list of tourist attractions in the three regions of the State. Makes a study of the growth of tourism, its problems and economic effects in the J & K State. Contains 5 appendices from the tourist point of view such as tourism offices, accommodation facilities under J & K Tourism Development Corporation, peaks, fruits and variety of foods in Jammu and Kashmir.

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251. DOUGHTY (Marion). A Feet Through the Kashmir Valleys. New Delhi, Sagar Publishers, 1971. P 276.

Gives an account of the beauty of Kashmir, its charm and climate. Describes the customs of its inhabitants and the culture of the people with a historical background.

252. DOUIE (James). Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Delhi, Seema Publications, 1974. Chap. 9-10 & 28

Provies an account of history, religions, population and races of Kashmir. Makes an analysis of the intellectual content of civilization of the people of State.

253. DREW (Fredrick). Northern Barrier of India; Popular Account of Jammu and Kashmir Territories. London, Edward Stanford, 1877 (Reprinted in India by light & Life publishers, Jammu 1971) P 336.

Describes physical conditions of the country ; the language, faith and manners of the people; contemporary political organisations and the main routes of the State. Gives an account of the cultural life of its inhabitants.

254. GERVIS (Pearce). This is Kashmir. London, Cassell, 1954. P 330, 26 Illus.

Describes the history of Kashmir and the other regions including the capital Srinagar. Comments on the Hindu-Muslim festivals, culture, character of the people, art and crafts-like shawl and carpet-making in Kashmir. Mentions the beautiful and historical places in an interesting style.

255. HONIBERGER (J M). Thirty Five Years in the East ; adventures, discoveries, experiments and historical sketches relating to the Punjab and Cashmere. Calcutta, Bangabasi, 1905. P 114.

Gives a historical description of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights sketches of oriental character, manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Kashmir valley. Also provides a brief account of the political events of Kashmir.

256. HUGEL (Baron Charles) Kashmir and the Punjab. Jammu, Light and Life Pub; 1972. P 27-99.

Provies a brief account of the history and political developments of the State. Throws light on the way of life, manners and customs of the people. Describes the beauty of Kashmir, its climate and some places of interest with historical background.

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257. JACQVEMONT (Victor). Letters from India : Describing a Journey in the British Dominions of India, Tibet, Lahore and Cashmere. London, Edward Churton, 1834 AES Reprint 1993 (New Delhi) Vol. 2.

The author as travelling naturlist to the Royal Museum of Natural History of Paris was sent to India for his scientific research. Vol. 2 contains the letters regarding Kashmir written by the author to his family and friends during his travels. The letters cover the period 1831 when Kashmir was under Sikh rule.

Highlights Kashmir's past history, administration of Justice, customs and traditions of Kashmiri people, character of Kashmiris and their beauty and the historical events of Kashmir during 1831.

258. KEENAN (Brigid). Travels in Kashmir ; a Popular History of its People, Places and Crafts. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1989. P 226.

Gives an informal account of the history of Kashmir from the earliest times upto 1947. Discusses travellers tales, reports and description of Kashmir from the earliest records upto 19th Century. States as to how the Britishers lived and perceived Kashmir over 150 years. Gives their description about Kashmir. Also gives an account of arts, crafts and crafts people of Kashmir. Throws light on various crafts of Kashmir such as shawl-weaving, carpets, paper machie etc. for which Kashmir is famous in the world.

259. LAMBERT (Cowley). A Trip to Kashmir and Ladakh. London, Henery S. King & Co. 1877. P 199.

Describes the places of interest in Kashmir and Ladakh with historical and geographical background. Provides an acccount of the people, their culture, their way of life with a brief historical sketch.

260. M.A.S. *Pseud.* Alberuni on Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 9 No 3; P 50-51.

Provides a valuable account of old Kashmir. Speaks about the high schools of learning and great scholars of Kashmir during Hindu and Buddhist period. Gives an account of topography, customs and routes of Kashmir. Throws light on the people of the Kashmir valley and their culture and customs. Gives a description of Kshmir's ancient capital-

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Addishtan, which s said to have been built on the banks of river Jehlum.

261. MOORCROFT (William) & Trebeck, George. Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab in Ladakh and Kashmir. London, John Murray, 1841. (Reprinted by Department of languages Patiala, 1970) V. 2., Chap. 2-7 deals with Kashmir.

Gives a full description of the people of Kashmir and Ladakh with historical account. Mentions the traditions, culture and places of interest, namely lakes, temples and mosques. Gives geographical features of Kashmir and Ladakh. Highlights arts and crafts of Kashmir for which Kashmir is famous in the world.

262. MORISON (Margaret Cotter). A Lonely Summer in Kashmir. London, Duckworth, 1904. P 281, Illus.

Contains geographical and historical information of the Kashmir valley. Gives a full description of the places of interest like Gulmarg, Achabal, Martand, Sonamarg, etc.

263. NARAVENE (V S)l. Some Old Accounts of Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 8 No. 9; Sept. 1958. P 233-234.

Contains references of eminent travellers and historians like Hieun Tsang, Marco Polo, Alberuni, Abul Fazal, Bernier, etc., about Kashmir. Throws light on the ancient history of Kashmir, placs of interest, people-their relgion, culture, customs, etc.

264. NAZAROFF (P S). Moved On ; From Kashmir to Kashgar. London, Allen & Unwin, 1935. P 316.

Gives an account of the land and the people of Central Asia, Chinese Turkitan and Kashmir. Highlights the history, culture of the people and their way of life. Also contains illustrations of important places of Kashmir and the other regions.

265. NEVE (Arthur). Thirty Years in Kashmir. London, Edward Arnold, 1913. P 316.

Provides a historical and geographical account of Jammu and Kashmir State. Describes the places of interest and attraction with historical background. Serves as a best guide-book for tourists.

266. NEVE (Ernest F). A Crusader in Kashmir. London. Seely 1928. P 121.

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Describes the developments of the State upto 1928. Gives an account of the medical missionaries of the State. Highlights social and economic conditions of the people and their backwardness in the educational field. Further, makes a study of famous arts and crafts of Kashmir.

267. NORRIS (Dormot). Kashmir; the Switzerland of India. Calcutta, W. Newman & Co., 1932. Illus. Chap. 1, P 1-41.

Briefly provides history of Kashmir in general and that of the valley in particular. Describes climate, seasons and the way of life of the people. Also provides some account of the beauty of Kashmir and mentions some places of interest from the tourist point of view.

268. O'CONNOR (V C S). The Charm of Kashmir. London, Longmans, 1920. P 182, Illus.

Regards Kashmir as one of the beautiful spots of the world. Throws light on the history, culture and the way of life of the people. Describes the places of interest with historical background.

269. RABBANI (G M). Kashmir in the Eyes of William Moorcraft. *KT* V. 5 No. 2-3; July-August, 1980. P 7-8.

William Moorcraft was the first Englishman to visit Kashmir in December 1822. States that political motivations were behind Moorcraft's visit to Kashmir and Ladakh in view of Russian expansion towards Central Asia. Gives a brief description of the people, their economic and social conditions, places, roads, buildings, etc. Provides a horrible picture of poverty of the people of south Kashmir during the 19th century.

270. STEPHENS (Ian). Horned Moon; an Account of a Journey Through Pakistan, Kashmir and Afghanistan. London, Chatto, 1953. P 288 Pt. III deals with Kashmir.

Gives a full description of the land and its people. Contains historical and geographical information of the different regions of the state. Also makes a study of later developments which followed after 1947.

271. VIGNE (GT). Travels in Kashmir, Ladakh, Iskardo. London, Henry Colburn, 1842. V. 2.

Describes the charming landscape of Kashmir and compares it with other beautiful spots of Europe. Makes a study of life

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of the people of different regions with historical background. Also highlights some important historical events like Sikh rule and the occupation of Kashmir by Mughals.

272. WADIA (A S N). In The Land of Lalla Rookh. London, J.N. Dent & Sons, 1921. P 242.

Based on the aurhos tour, narrates his experiences and gives a brief description of important places like Srinagar, Gilgit, Kishtwar, etc. Also throws light on the beauty, culture, traditions and the way of life of the people of Kashmir.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL — LADAKH

273. HARRER (Heinrich). Ladakh. New Delhi, English Book Store, 1980. P 151.

Based on the author's visit to Ladakh, describes the customs, culture, festivals, holy places and monasteries of Ladakh alongwith a brief historical account. Also contains 154 coloured photographs which depicts the true picture of the people of this region and their customs.

274. HARVEY (Andrew). A Journey in Ladakh. London Flamingo, 1988. P 236.

Records his experiences during his travel to Ladakh in 1981. Makes a study of the places like Zojila, Kargil and Leh. Contains useful information about these places. Throws light on the inhabitants of this region. Gives an account of their religion, customs, culture in a lucid form. Also provides information about the gompas of Ladakh.

275. HEBER (A Reeve) & Heber, Kathleen M. Himalayan Tibet & Ladakh. New Delhi, Ess Ess Publishing House, 1976. (Indian Reprint) P 283.

Gives a description of the land and the people of Ladakh. Discusses the way of life, manners, customs, religion, rites and ceremonies of the people of Ladakh and Zanskar in a lucid form. Also provides an account of Ladakh's beauty and climate.

276. PEISSEL (Michel). Zanskar, the Hidden Kingdom. London, Collins and Harvill Press, 1974. P 205.

Describes Zanskar as the land of white copper which has preserved the country's isolation and civilization. Compares Zanskar with medieval Europe on the basis of some

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resemblance. Gives an account of the land and the people, their religion and their cultural heritage.

277. SADHU (J N). Gilgit-the Hinterland of Asia. *KT* V. 1 No. 5; Nov-Dec. 1976. P 15-17.

Describes Gilgit as the most strategic hinterland of Asia. Gives a geographical and historical account of this region in view of the importance it occupies in the history of the Subcontinent. Contains a graphic description of this region as given by the famous Chinese travellers like Fahien and Hieun Tsang and the great Muslim historian Alberuni. Also provides an account of the culture, customs and the way of life of the people of Gilgit.

278. SCHETTLER (Margret). Kashmir, Ladakh, Zanskar. South Yarra, (sustralia) Lonely Plant Publishers, 1981. P 176.

Provides briefly geographical and historical account of Kashmir and Ladakh. Contains information on the historical places and handicrafts of this region. Describes the religion and religious festivals of Ladakh and Zanskar.

279. THOMSON (Thomes). Western Himalayas and Tibet. New Delhi, Cosmo Publications, 1978. P 501.

Based on a narrative of travels undertaken by the author, describes in detail the natural beauty, geography and geology, the history and ethnography of different races of this region in an interesting style.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

280. ABDUL AHAD. Kashmir to Frankfurt : A Study of Arts and Crafts. New Delhi, Rima Publishing House, 1987 P 182 Illus.

Gives a historical description of famous Kashmiri Shawl. Traces the genesis of the art of Shawl weaving through various periods of history and its evolution from the social life of Kashmir to its present state of development. Discusses the problems faced by *Shawlbafs* at various stages in Kashmir. States as to how the worlds largest trade centre of handicrafts at Frankfurt has exercised influence over Kashmiri Shawl. Contains 10 appendices regarding treaty of 1682-83, agreement on Ladakh and its shawl pashm, chief shawl articles of 19th century and their usual price, *urzies* sent by Kashmiris to British Govt. Central Asian *Karkhana* system etc.

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281. AHANGAR (Mohd. Altaf Hussain). Customary Succession Among Muslims. New Delhi, Uppal Pub. House, 1986. P 259.

Discusses in detail succession customs applicable to muslims in Kashmir. Compares customary rules with the existing rules as applied in Civil and Revenue Courts of Kashmir. Contains latest Judicial modifications and provides information about legal position regarding muslim succession customs of Kashmir. Discusses in detail the institutional heir *e.g., Khana Nashin daughter, Khana damed* and their inheritance rights.

282. ANAND KOUL. The Kashmiri Pandit. Srinagar, Utpal Publishers, 1924. P 105.

Describes various aspects of the Pandit community of Kashmir which forms an essential part of the population of the State. Highlights the contribution made by this community in social, economic, political and cultural fields. Provides historical details and serves as a useful supplement on geographical and historical works on Kashmir.

283. BAHADUR (K P). Caste, Tribes & Culture of India. New Delhi, Ess Ess Publications, 1978. P 187 V. 6 deals with Jammu and Kashmir.

Contains useful information about the various tribes in Kashmir. Describes their origin, history, religious beliefs. supersitious folklore, social customs relaing to birth, marriage and death. Brings out their fascinating and individual pecularities in a lucid farm.

284. BANERJI (S C). Cultural Heritage of Kashmir. Calcutta, Sanskrit Pustak Bhandar, 1965. P 180.

Describes the history and culture of Kashmir from ancient to medieval period. Throws light on the glorious past of Kashmir. Provides a brief account of Kashmir's antiquity, geography, society and religion.

285. BAZAZ (P N). Daughters of the Vitasta. New Delhi, Pamposh Pub; 1959. P 279.

Gives a brief history of the women folk of Kashmir from the earliest times. Explains the conditions under which they lived in the past, their present struggle for a rightful place in society and hopes for a better future in which they could share their history-making process with the men folk of Kashmir.

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286. CHAUDHURY (Bani Roy). Folk Tales of Kashmir. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1985. P 112.

Contains 23 stories handed down from generation to generation. Reveals the plight of imagination of the village folk and their acute commonsense of practical acceptance of things. States that one of the major source of these tales has been the *kathasaritsagar* written by Somadeva for one of the queens of Kashmir. Says that these tales bring in the religious customs, beliefs, food habits, modes of dress, superstitions etc.

287. CHIB (Sukhdev Singh). This Beautiful India; Jammu & Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Pub. 1977. P 158.

Gives an account of physical environment, products and culture of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Provides historical account of the land and its people from ancient to present times. Also gives a description of Ladakh and its people. Discusses the strategic importance of of Ladakh which it commands among the countries of the region.

288. *Cultural Forum.* V. 12, No. 3-4; April-July, 1970. (Special issue on the Cultural Heritage of Jammu & Kashmir).

Contains 16 articles written by the eminent writers of the State and the country. Highlights various aspects such as triveni of cultural heritage, historical background of Kashmiri and Dogri Languages, shrines, temples and mospques, arts and crafts; monasteries lakes and gardens, folklore, tales and songs of Kashmir. Also gives an account of Kalhana and his Rajatarangini.

289. DEAMBI (B.K. KOUL). Corpus of Sarada Inscription of Kashmir. Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan, 1982. P 184.

Examines critically the contents of the important inscriptions of Kashmir thereby highlighting the contemporary historical and cultural conditions of Kashmir. Provides description of important inscriptions discovered at various places in Kashmir. Gives a full account of the origin and development of Sarada alphabet and regards it as the source for understanding the ancient Kashmiri texts. Also provides illustrative tables of some important inscriptions of ancient and medieval Kashmir.

290. DHA (K N) *Ed.* Glimpses of Kashmir Culture. Srinagar, Shri Parmanada Research Instt. Series 1-5, 1975-1982.

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Kashmir is famous for its rich cultural heritage throughout the world. The series published on Kashmiri culture, highlights its various aspects in the form of articles written by eminent persons like B.N. Shastri, Prof. C.L. Sapru, Dr. A.N. Raina, Justice S.N. Katju, Prof. P.N. Pushp, Ved Kumari Ghai, Dr. R.K. Kaw etc.

The topics discussed are Sanskrit Kavy of Kashmir, Shavism, Monistic Shavisim, Vedic and Kashmiri language, Kalhana an his chronicle, Lal Ded, Habba Khatoon, Roop Bhawani, Kashmiri poets, mystic trends in Kashmiri poetry, Nilmat Purana etc.

291. DHAR (S N). Kashmir in Stories. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1946. P 138.

A collection of short stories which depicts different themes about the people of Kashmir. Reveals peoples love, hates, their deep set superstitions, their struggles etc. thereby throws much light on the life and habits of the people of Kashmir.

292. DHAR (Somnath). Tales of Kashmir, New Delhi, Anmol Publishers, 1992. P 329.

Contains 18 historical tales, 18 folk tales and 15 short stories dealing with various types of people, portraying them in diverse moods and situations, depicting their deep set superstitions as well as their struggle with animals and untamed nature. The historical tales include about the men like Suyya, Queen Didda, Shahmir, Col. Mian Singh etc. while as folk takes include Himal and Nagraya, Zohra Khatoon and Haya Bund, tale of Shud Mahadev etc. States that the folk tales provide a source of abiding pleasure for those interested in folk literature of Kashmir.

293. FARHAT JABEEN. Some Aspects of the Social History of Kashmir During the Period 1846-1947 : Customs and Habits. Depatt. of History, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, 1989. P 349 (Ph.D. Thesis).

Gives an account of physiography and demography of Kashmir. Makes a general survey of customs and habits of the people of Kashmir. Contains detailed information pertaining to the customs of Hindus (Kashmiri Pandits) and Muslims in respect of their birth, marriage and death. Also gives an account of food habits, dress, ornaments and the language of Kashmiri

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people. Discusses the interaction of Kashmir pandits and muslims in respect of their customs and habits.

294. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). Hakayat-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1940. P 140 (Urdu).

Gives an account oft the historical developments of Kashmir in a very brief and interesting manner. Discusses various aspects of life and events of the valley of Kashmir.

295. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). Tarikh-i-Aqwami Kashmir. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1934. P 560 (Urdu).

Provides genealogical account of about five hunded castes of Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Dogras and Rajputs of Jammu and Kashmir. Contains information regarding their population, trade, culture and social aspects with a historical background. Serves as a useful historical source for those interested in the history and culture of Kashmir.

296. GANJOO (Nila Kanth). A Digest of Customary Law of Kashmir. Srinagar, The Normal Press, 1943. P 208.

Contains the customary rules existing among Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir. States as to how these rules have influenced the Kashmiri people especially in the rural areas. Makes a study of important court decisions regarding succession, alienation, marriage, tenure of land, adoption, *Dukhtari Khana Nashin* etc. Also contains 3 appendices on the subject viz. Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws Consolidation Act, Hindu Inheritance Act and Hindu Law of Inhritance Act 1997 (SVT).

297. GOETZ (Herman). Studies in the History and Art of Kashmir and the Indian Himalayas. Weisbaden, Otts Harrassovitz, 1969. P 197.

Mentions briefly the history of Kashmir from the earliest times. Highlights the arts and crafts of Kashmir, economic and social conditions of its people. Makes a reference to Kashmir's glorius past in respect of her art, culture and learning.

298. HASSNAIN (F M) *Ed.* Heritage of Kashmir. Srinagar, Gulshan Pub. 1980. P 239.

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir in the light of its past history and culture. Provides an account of the people, their language and their culture. Lauds the contributions made

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by Kalhana and other historians in the field of historiography. Also throws light on the political developments of Kashmir.

299. IKBAL KAUL. Kashmiri Pandits Through the Ages. *KSR* V. 16 No. 4-5; 1978. P 53-57.

Discusses the role of Kashmiri Pandits in the history of Kashmir. Lauds the role and the contribution made by the Pandit community in social and cultural fields. Praises the great genius of Kashmiri Pandits for their quality of adjustability. Discusses the glorious rule of Lalitadatiya and Avantivarman during the Hindu period.

300. IQBAL (S M) and Nirash K.L. Culture of Kashmir. New Delhi, Marwah Pub. 1978. P 244.

Discusses the various aspects of the composite culture of Kashmir. Throws light on the different subjects of historical importance viz. Philosophies, rituals, races, languages and the literature of Kashmir. Pays a tribute to Kalhana for writing Rajatarangini as the first source book on Kashmir history. Also gives an account regarding the advent of Islam in Kashmir and the history of Kishtwar.

301. JAYA JAITLY *Ed.* Crafts of Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh. Ahmadabad, Mapin Pub. Pvt. Ltd. 1989. P 227 Illus.

Contains 9 papers about crafts of Jammu and Kashmir written by eminent scholars and artists viz, Janet Rizvi, D.N. Saraf, P.N. Kachru, J.L. Bhan, Jaya Jaitly etc. Gives a description of the crafts of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Contains useful information about woven textiles, embroidery, carpets, wood work, papier mache, nomadic crafts, straw, willow and brass work, mettal ware, pottery, stone work, ornaments etc. Throws light on the lives of craftsmen, their methods of production and development of design with a historical background.

302. KALLA (Aloke K). Kashmiri Pandits and Their Diversity. Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corp. 1985. P 244.

Gives an account of the demographic structure of Kashmiri Pandits. Describes the origin of Kashmiri Pandits and states that the Brahmans of Kashmir have retained their caste distinction from ancient times. Makes a comparison between old Kashmiri pandits and new Kashmiri Pandits so far their geneological composition and social mobility is concerned. Gives a description of occupations, income, educational

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experience, religious affiliations etc. of the Kashmiri Pandits. Also explains various aspects of their study through tables in the book.

303. KAPUR (M L). Studies in History and Culture of Kashmir. Jammu, Trikuta Publishes, 1976. P 256.

Mentions important aspects of the history and culture of Kashmir from 8th to 16th century. Makes a study of famous rulers like Lalitadatiya, Avantivarman, Harsa, Queen Didda, etc. Discusses the Muslim rule since the formation of the sultanae to the conquest of Kashmir by Mughals. Throws light on cultural, social and economic developments of Kashmir.

304. KAUL (G L). A Six Millennium Review of Kashmir. Srinagar, Chronicle Pub. House, 1969. P 304.

Gives a detailed account of social, physical, economic, political, religious and cultural developments of Kashmir since ancient times. Also provides a brief historical background of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

305. KAUMUDI. Kashmir; Its Cultural Heritage. Bombay, Asia Pub; House, 1952. P 206.

Describes Kashmir's great past and its achievements in the literature, music and melody and arts and crafts. Praises Kashmir's social and cultural ties, religious amity, historical traditions for which it occupies a prominent place in the whole country.

306. KAW (R K). Contribution of Kashmir to Sanskrit Literature. *JKUR* V. 5 No 2; Dec. 1962. P 120-129.

States that Kashmir has enjoyed gret fame for being a major centre of learning during Buddhist period. Regards contribution of Kashmiri Sanskrit historians like Kalhana, Jonaraja, Srivera, Sukha and others as unique and true in the historical sense having a modern scientific approach. Says that scholars have written original works in Sanskrit in the form of poetry, history and philosophy.

307. KHAJURIA (R R) Jammu Kashmir Ke Gujar. Srinagar, Sheikh Mohd. Usman & Sons, 1981. P 186 (Urdu).

Contains valuable information about the Gujar Community of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of Gujars *e.g.* their way of life, economic and social conditions, standard of living etc. in the right perspective. Also provides

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statistical data of Gujar population of Jammu and Kashmir State.

308. KHAN (Ghulan Hassan). The Kashmiri Mussalman Srinagar n.d. 2 V (bound together).

Gives an account of the origin of Kashmiris, advent of Islam in Kashmir, teachings of Islam and the impact of Muslim state and society on the people of Kashmir. Briefly throws light on the life and teachings of Prophet Mohammad. Also provides historical and cultural account of the valley and its people.

309. KILAM (J L). A History of Kashmiri Pandits. Srinagar, 1955. P 340.

Gives a brief history of the Pandits of Kashmir from earliest to the present times. Throws much light on the contributions made by this community under various regimes. Highlights Kashmir's past, culture, customs, arts and crafts.

310. KNOWLES (J. Hinton). Folklore of Kashmir. New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1993. P 510.

Contains 64 stories and many of them are Kashmiri in origin. States that the main object of this study is to obtain some knowledge of Kashmir. Throws light on various aspects of the life of people of Kashmir through these stories. Explains the Kashmiri words and gives the name and the address of the narrator also.

311. KOSHUR SAMACHAR. V. 16 No 4-5; April-May 1978.

The Special number on th culture of Kashmir contains three articls. Describes various cultural features of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Praises the composite culture of Kashmir and lauds the contributions of Lalded, Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, Zinda Kaul, etc. for promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of Kashmir. The articles are :

1. Some Salient aspects of Kashmir Culture by S.L. Pandit.
2. Glimpses of Cultural Heritage of Kashmir by S.N. Dhar.
3. Cultural Synthesis in Kashmir by A.N. Raina.

312. KOUL (R K). Sociology of Names and Nicknames of India with special Reference to Kashmir. Srinagar, Utpal Publcations, 1982. P 170.

Claims that the references from original and secondary sources have been provided. Staes that the Kashmiris excel

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in the art of giving nicknames. Analyses all the facts of names and nicknames in Kashmir. Discusses Kashmiri surnames and evaluats the usage of nicknames in Kashmir. Throws light on the personal and surnames of Kashmiri Muslims. Contains 4 appendixes giving information about male and female names of ancient Kashmir, common surnames of Kashmiri Hindus and Muslims and exclusive KashmiriMuslim surnames.

313. KRISHAN LAL. Culture of Kashmir, a Glimpse. *JKRB* V. 1 No. 11; 1976. P 50-53.

Examines various aspects of the composite culture of Kashmir. Describes prevailing customs and social usages of the people as very interesting. Says that culture of Kashmir is richer than Chinese and British. Makes a study of Kashmiri literature and describes Kashmiri language as unique among the modern Indo-Aryan languages because of its richness. Mentions important literary works of Kashmir such as Katha Sagar, Bharat Sagar, Waakh's of Lalded and Sheikh Nur-ud-Din.

314. KUSUM PANT. The Kashmiri Pandit : Story of a Community in Exile. New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1987. P 258.

Makes a study of the evolution of Kashmiri Pandits of north India during late 19th and early 20th century. Discusses their traditional beliefs and peculiar customs. Defines the role of Kashmiri Pandits in politics. Throws light on their social reforms. Regards the period from 1857 to 1920 as their age of consolidation. Contains views of others about this community. Also defines their importance which they occupy in the history of Kashmiri.

315. MADAN (T N). Family and Kinship; a Study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965. P 259.

Makes a study of Kashmiri Pandits with historical background. Discusses various aspects of this community such as their social organizations, kinship, marriage customs, culture, etc. Provides a historical account of the Hindus of Kashmir and Kashmiri Brahmans. Throws light on their social staus which they enjoyed during the early period of Muslim rule in Kashmir.

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316. MIRZA (Muhammad Aslah). Tadhkira Shurai Kashmir with introduction, notes and annotations by Sayyed Hassam-ud-din Rashid, Karachi, Iqbal Academy, 1967.P 664 (Persian).

Based on various authentic historical sources and written in the reign of Mughal Emperor Mohammad Shah, contains brief biographical sketch of 304 poets of Kashmiri origin who wrote in Persian. The work is considered to be the largest compilation relating to life and works of Persian poets of Kashmir.

317. MOOKERJEE (R K). Cultural Links Between India and Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 3 No. 5; May 1953. P 97-98.

Reviews briefly contribution of Kashmir to the Indian literature and philosophy. Says that Kashmir has served as a link between India, Central Asia and China by virtue of its geographical position. Describes Kashmir as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas among the countries of the region. Lauds the role and contributions made by Kashmiri scholars for the spread of Buddhism and its philosophy in Central Asia.

318. NEERJA MATTOO & Suraiya Abdullah. Kashmir, Jammu & Ladakh : The Trefoil land. New Delhi, Spantech Publishers, 1989. P 132 Illus.

Briefly traces the history of the people of three regions of State. Discusses art, architecture, culture and life style of each region. Contains 108 photographs of the places of historical and religious interest, arts and crafts, terraced fields, lakes and streams, springs, meadows, glaciers, valleys etc.

319. NEVE (Earnest F). Beyond the Peer Penjal; life Among the Mountains and Valleys of Kashmir. London, Fisher Unwin, 1912. P 178.

Describes the chief characteristics of the valley and its inhabitants. States that Kashmir has made a valuable contribution in the culture and history. Throws light on the different aspects of culture and customs of the people of Kashmir.

320. PANDIT (T N). A Study of the Marriage Songs of the Gujars of Kashmir. *JKUR* V. 2 No. 2; Dec. 1959. P 44-59.

Makes a study of the Gujar community of Kashmir. Says that marriage among this community is a relationship between

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the two families. Discusses the customs and the traditions which are followed by Gujars in the different parts of Kashmir. Gives some examples of songs sung by the Gujar community at the time of marriage. Also highlights the cultural aspects of the Gujars of Kashmir.

321. PRATAPADITYA PAL *Ed.* Art and Architecture of Ancient Kashmir. Bombay, Marg Publications 1989. P 136, 24 Illus.

Contains 9 papers which make a comprehensive survey of the art and architecture of ancient Kashmir. Discusses the remains of both Buddhist and Hindu architecture in ancient Kashmir. Provides a fascinating insight into the history of various sculptural traditions as well as connections between the arts of Kashmir and Tibet.

322. RABBANI (G M). Kashmir : Social and Cultural History. Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1986. P 155.

Gives a geographical account of Kashmir, its customs and its social set up. States that Islam penetrated in the valley during 7th century A.D. thereby leading to the development of a composite culture. Highlights various historical aspects such as Administrative system under Kashmiri Sultans, coinage in ancient Kashmir, ancient Srinagar, capitals of ancient Kashmir, historical places, shrines of the valley, bridges of old Srinagar, Kashmiri Chinnar etc. Contains the opinion of B.V. Hugal, Moorcraft, Abul Fazal etc. about the Kashmir and its people. Also makes a study of Sheikh Abdullah's role and policy in the political scene of Kashmir.

323. RACHNA PURI. Pandit Community of Kashmir : a Historical Analysis 1819-1947. Depatt. of History, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, 1981. P 130 (M. Phil Thesis).

Gives origin of Kashmiri Pandits and states that they are in the direct line of descent from 'Kashup Reshi' and considers them purest specimen of ancint aryan settlers in the Valley. Describes the role played by Kshmiri Pandits right from ancient times upto 1947 especially during Sikh and Dogra rule. Analysis caste structure of Kashmiri Pandits, socio-religious reform movement, economic life, religion, language, dress, diet, house-hold position of women, customs, social cermonies, fairs and festivals. Also throws light on the role of Kashmiri Pandits in the politics of Kashmir.

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324. RAHUL (R). Kashmiri Muslims in Tibet. *IS* V. 3 No. 2; October, 1961. P 181-183.

Examines the historical relations between the people of Kashmir and Tibet during the last century. States that Kashmiri Muslims enjoyed the same status and facilities which were provided to Nepalese subjects. Gives a reference to Sino-Tibetian conflict of 1911-12 when Kashmiris suffered much loss of life and poroperty.

325. SARAF (D N). Arts and Crafts of Jammu and Kashmir : Land, People and Culture. New Delhi, Abhinav Publications, 1987. P 288 Illus.

Gives a detailed description of known and less known crafts of Jammu and Kashmir. Makes a comprehensive study of the crafts of the three regions viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh with historical background. Reviews actual craft situation, its scope, design, craft training, marketing and the welfare of craftsmen in J & K. Contains valuable information about shawls, embroidary, carpets, woodwork, papier mache, metal work, silver ware, jewellery, leather and furs, stone crafts etc. Contains 100 excellent photographs of typical design of Jammu and Kashmir.

326. SARNA (Jasbir Singh). Sikhs in Kashmir. Delhi, National Book Shop, 1993. P 98.

Traces briefly the history of Sikhs from the earliest to present times. Contains details regarding the visit of Guru Nanak and some other Gurus to Kashmir. Makes a study of Kashmiri Sikhs, Sikh profession and the holocaust of 1947. Gives a biographical sketch of eminent Kashmiri Sikhs. Contains three annexures regarding list of parganas during Sikh rule, list of Sikh Martyers in Kashmir valley during 1947 and Sikh Muslim relations.

327. SENDER (Henny). Kashmiri Pandits : A study of Cultural Choice in North India. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1988. P 324.

Gives a detailed account of the history of Pandits in Kashmir. Discusses various aspects of their life before and after the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Highlights their role and contribution in different fields. Explains the position of Kashmiri Pandits in different walks of life especially adoption of reforms and the western system of education.

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328. SHARMA (B.L.) Kashmir Awakes. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1971. P 292.

Traces historically the origin and growth of religious tolerance and cultural co-exisence of the people of Kashmir from the earliest to the present times. Mentions briefly constitutional and political developments which have taken place in Kashmir since 1947.

329. SHUKLA (N S). Cultural Trends in Kashmir. Delhi, Nirman Prakashan, 1990. P 376.

Traces the cultural trends in Kashmir on the authority of Ksemendra's works, an eminent social thinker of Kashmir who flourished during 11th century. Contains details with many manifestations of Kashmiri culture *e.g.*, Administrative system, factors responsible for social disorder, evils of the society, marriage, religion, economic conditions, educational system, Kashmir Saivism etc. Also makes analysis of the various classes of the people of Kashmir.

330. SOFI (Mohy-ud-Din). Kashmir Men Smaji Aur Sakafati Tabdilian. Srinagar, Sunober Publications, 1978. P 302. (Urdu).

Highlights the different aspects of Kashmir and its inhabitants *e.g.* historical changes, social and economic conditions, religion, important places of worship, culture and the character of different communities living in Kashmir.

331. STEIN (Aurel). Hatims Tales : Kashmiri Stories and Songs. New Delhi, Gian Publishing House, 1989. P 527.

Hatim, a story teller was a legend in his life time. Sir Aurel Stein took pains to listen him and took down notes and translated them in a book form. These 12 tales have beome a unique collection of folk tales in Kashmir.

Says that Hatim recited, intoned, sang and talked to his fond listners in the towns and villages of Kashmir valley. States that the tales were drawn from history, mythology, traditional narratives and the original stories devised by Hatim himself. Contains the original in Kashmiri, translations in English, linguistic analysis vocabulary and index. Also contains two appendixes regarding index of words in Austin's text and the index in order of final letters.

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332. SUFI (G M D). Islamic Culture in Kashmir. Simla, Army Press, 1925. P 393.

Provides a detailed account of the contributions of Islam to the Socio-economic life of Kashmir. Highlights letters, literature, ars and crafts of Kashmir. Discusses the impact of Islamic culture on the people of Kashmir. Also provides historical narrative of Kashmir from ancient times to the end of Maharaja Pratap Singh's rule in 1925.

333. WAKEFIELD (W). The Happy Valley; Sketches of Kashmir and Kashmiris. London, Sampson, 1879. P 300.

Makes a detailed study regarding the customs, manners, character and the way of life of the people of Kashmir with a historical background. Provides information about Srinagar and the other places of interest like Gulmarg, Lolab valley, etc.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS—JAMMU

334. PATHIK (Jyoteeshwar). Cultural Heritage of the Dogras. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1980. P 177.

Describes the origin of Duggar, chronology of Dogra rulers and the early history of the people of Jammu region. Highlights various aspects of Dogras *e.g.* their customs, beliefs,. festivals and their role as warriors. Claims to have presented a coherent account of the history and culture of the Dogras.

335. SADHU (M L). Kishtwar. *Kashmir* V. 3., No. 11; Nov. 1953. P 227-229.

Provides a historical and geographical account of Kishtwar which is known as "Chota Kashmir". Narrates the past of Kishtwar as mentioned by Emperor Jahangir in his `Tuzk'. Describes the origin of its inhabitants, their culture and compares their resemblance with the people of Kashmir. Also metions the important products of Kishtwar.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS—LADAKH

336. CHOHAN (Amar Singh). Historical Study of Society and Culture in Dardistan and Ladakh. New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 1983. P 264.

Describes political history, administration, general life, customs, education, etc. of the people of Dardistan and

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Ladakh. Discusses strategical importance of this area among the countries of the region. Claims to have made a comprehensive study of the social and cultural conditions of the people of Dardistan and Ladakh.

337. CLARK (John). Hunza; the Lost Kingdom. London, Hutchinson, 1957. P 262.

Provides historical and geographical account of Hunza. Discusses way of life of the people of Hunza, their customs, traditions and culture. Also throws light on the political developments of Hunza for the last two centuries.

338. GANPAT *Pseud.* Magic Ladakh. London, Seeley, 1928. P 291, Illus.

Provides a detailed description of the culture, religion, customs and traditions of Ladakh. Gives an account of the places of interest like Leh, Hemis and Nobra Valley with historical and geographical background. Describes Ladakh as the Central Asian track route.

339. HEBER (A R) & Heber, K.M. Himalayan Tibet and Ladakh. Delhi, Ess Ess Publishers, 1976. P 283.

Deals with the culture, religion, climate and the beautify of Ladakh. Gives a historical background of Ladakh and its people. Throws much light on Ladakh's past culture and folklore.

340. JANET RIZVI. Ladakh; Cross Roads of High Asia. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. P 224.

Provides a comprehensive account of Ladakh. Discusses social and cultural aspects of the people of Ladakh and praises its composite culture. Mentions geographical position and the landscape of Ladakh. Also provides an account of Ladakh's past and present.

341. MAQBOOL AHMAD. Land of Lamas. *Kashmir* V. 8, No. 6; June 1958. P 167-169.

Evaluates culture and the character of the people of Ladakh. Praises them for being the most simple, cheerful and for having a secular out look. Traces historically the origin of Ladakhis and provides a brief description of their manners, customs and traditions.

342. PANDIT (Mohammad Amin). Ladakhi Ki Kahani. Srinagar, Budshah Publishers, 1970. P 240 (Urdu).

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Describes brief history and geographical position of Ladakh. Discusses in detail the customs of its inhabitants. Gives an accout of the developments made in Ladakh region during the past 20 years in the various fields. Also discusses the Chinese invasion of 1962 and its impact on Ladakh.

343. RIBBACH (S H). Cultue and Society In Ladakh *translated* from German by John Bray. New Delhi, Ess Ess Publications, 1986. P 207.

Mr. Ribbach, a Morvavian missionary who served in the Himalayas for about 20 years, has written it in semifictional biography.

Provides a study of a Ladakhi village in the early years of 20th century. Dipicts story of a person who is a farmer. Gives a description of a village life in an interesting style. Throws light on cermonies, festivals, religions, customs of Ladakh.

344. SNELLGROVE (D L) & Skorupski T. The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh. New Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1977. V. 1.

Based on author's visit to Ladakh in 1974, describes Ladakh's history, culture, rich traditions, art and architecture. Makes a study of 11th century monasteries and forts of religious importance with a historical background.

KASHMIR AND CENTRAL ASIA

345. BAMZAI (P N K). Kashmir and Central Asia. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1980. P 251.

Makes a study of the geographical political and cultural relations between Kashmir and Central Asia since ancient times. Says that Kashmir held a special position in the political, social and cultural structure of Central Asia and was a source of guidance and inspiration to the people of this region. Also discusses the contribution of Kashmir in the spread of Buddhism in Central Asia.

346. DEAMBI (B K Kaul) *Ed.* Kashmir and Central Asia. *CCAS* Srinagar, Univ. of Kashmir, 1989. P 187.

A Seminar on Kashmir and Central Asia was held in Srinagar from Sept. 1-3, 1987. Main theme of the seminar was Kashmir and Central Asia-Cultural contacts and interactions. 14 papers were presented in this Seminar by the eminent persons like S.L. Shali, G.M. Bhat, V.N. Drabu, Motilal Saqi, Akhtar Mohi-ud-Din, Gulshan Majeed, Reyaz Raufai, J.L. Bhan, Mohammad Ashraf Wani etc.

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The papers presented in the Seminar contains topics such as cultural ecology of pre-historic Kashmir and Central Asia, Central Asia and Kashmir ; past and present links, Lalitaditya and Central Asia, Persian influences on Kashmiri culture, trade relations of Central Asia, Iconographic interactions between Kashmir and Central Asia, Ancient Kashmir and Sinkiang, concept of reality in Kashmir Shavism and Sufism etc.

347. JOURNAL OF Central Asian Studies V. 2, No. 1; 1991. *Chief Editor* Abdul Majeed Mattoo, Srinagar, *CCAS,* University of Kashmir.

The issue contains the following articles pertaining to Kashmir and Central Asia.

1. Antiquity of Kashmiri Language by Akhtar Mohi-ud-Din. P. 56-75.
2. The State of Present Ladakhi Buddhist Society : Perspectives of Socio-economic Development by P. Stobdan. P. 76-80.
3. Kashmir, Central Asia and Islam by Gh. Rasool Bhat (Urdu Section) P 1-11.

348. THE JOURNAL OF Central Asian Studies. V. 3, No. 1, 1992. *Chief Editor* Ab. Majeed Mattoo, Srinagar, *CCAS,* Univ. of Kashmir.

The Journal contains the following articles on the various aspects of Kashmir and Central Asia.

1. Nature of land Rights in Medieval Kashmir by Mushtaq Ahmad Kaw. P 19-35.
2. Commercial Interaction between Kashmir and Central Asia by Prof. A.M. Mattoo P 36-47.
3. Transfer of Military Technology from Central Asia to Kashmir by Mohammad Ashraf Wani P 65-80.
4. Copper Coins from Harwan by Ajaz Bandey P 81-90.
5. A Note on Central Asia by Gulshan Majeed P 133-134.

349. JOURNAL OF Central Asian Studies V. 4. No. 1. 1993, *Chief Editor* Abdul Majeed Mattoo, Srinagar, CCAS, Univ. of Kashmir.

Following articles have been included in this issue on Kashmir and Central Asia.

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1. The Shardah Alphabet : A link between Kashmir and Central Asia by B.K. Koul, Deambi P 12-15.
2. Gulshan-i-Dastur : as a source of information on the mode of payment of salary in Medieval Kashmir by M.A. Kaw P 24-29.
3. Ladakh Corridor to Central Asia. An investigative report of Pre-historic Cultures by R.S. Fonia P 35-40.
4. Conquest of Islamization of Bukhara by Naseem Ahmad P 41-49.
5. Sheikh Yooqb Sarfi and his Central Asian Travels by G.R. Jan. P 50-58.
6. Baba Haider Tulmuli and his Book Hidayat-ul-Mukhliseen by Dr. Mohammad Sidiq (Urdu section) P 1-7.

350. JOURNAL OF Central Asian Studies V. 5, No. 1, 1994, *Chief Editor* Abdul Majid Mattoo. Srinagar, CCAS Univ. of Kashmir.

The articles included in this issue on Kashmir and Central Asia are as under.

1. Some aspects of Sufis, Miracles and Conversion in 16th Century Central Asia by David W. Damrel P 1-10.
2. Political change in Bukhara 1918-20 by Ram Rahul. P 11-20.
3. On language situation in Uzbekistan by Abdul Zukhar A. P 25-30.
4. A Parthian Inscription at Susa; a critical analysis by Gulshan Majeed P 31-48.
5. Description of Hoonza-Nagar in some of the literary Accounts of Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries by M.A. Kaw P 87-101.

351. WARIKOO (K). Central Asia and Kashmir, New Delhi, Gian Pub. House, 1989. P 264.

States that Kashmir has played an important role in India's relations with Central Asia because of its geographical position: Makes a study of political, cultural and commercial contacts between Kashmir and Central Asia. Discusses the British policy towards Kashmir in the wake of establishment of Soviet power in Central Asia. Provides valuable information regarding the implications on and around Kashmir frontiers

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during nineteenth and early twentieth century in the light of British and Russian policies. Also contains 5 appendices *e.g.*, letter from Russian Minister to Raja of Ladakh and Raja Ranjit Singh, Imperial Decree issued by Chinese emperor in Feb. 1860.

HISTORIOGRAPHY

352. BAZAZ (P N). Development of Historiography in the Emerging Nations. *JKRB* V. 1, No. 11; 1976. P 82-96.

Discusses the art of historiography in general and that of Kashmir in particular. Praises the people of Kashmir for recording their chronicles from the earliest times and for maintaining unbroken records of past events, achievements, failures, myths and prejudices. Pays high tributes to Kalhana-the first historian of Kashmir who flourished twelfth century by writing Rajatarangini. Also lauds contribution of Jonaraja and Srivera in the field of historiography for writing Rajavali and Zan Rajatarangini.

353. DHAR (K N). Hindu Historians and Muslim Kashmir. *SKCR* V.1, 1976. P 13-27.

Examines the role and contributions of Hindu historians viz. Jonaraja, Srivera, Prajyabhatta and Shuka for having recorded in Sanskrit the events and achievements of Muslims rule in Kashmir in the right historical perspective. Also narrates briefly the glimpses of 146 years Muslim rule in Kashmir since Rinchan occupied the throne of Kashmir.

354. DHAR (Som Nath). Kalhana. New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1978. P 85.

Discusses the life and times of Kalhana, the great historian-poet of Kashmir who has recorded the past events of Kashmir till 1149 A.D. Examine the various aspects of Kalnana such as his system of chronology, Kalhana as historian, narrator and poet. Makes an evaluation of the lessons drawn from Rajatrangini. Also gives an account of other chronicles of Jonaraja, Shrivara, Prajyabahatta and Shuka who continued Kalhana's chronicle from 1150 A.D. and brought it upto 1586 A.D.

355. DHAR (Som Nath). Kalhana, the poet-Historian. *Kashmir* V. 8, No. 9; Sept. 1958. P 227-228 and 242.

Makes an assessment of Kalhana's life and his Rajatarangini. Regards it as an achievement, a substantial contribution and

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a manumental work in Sanskrit literature, consisting of about 8000 verses and classified under 8 Tarangas. Says that Rajatrangini contains facts about Kalhan's personality, his times and surroundings in which he lived.

356. *HAMMARA ADAB*. Mashahir Number. 2 V. 1976-1977, Srinagar, J & K Academy of Art, Culture and languages. V.1. P 242-257 V.2. P 428-500 (Urdu) Murkheen Section (Historians).

Contains 7 articles on famous historians of Kashmir viz. Kalhana, Jonarja, Kh. Mohammad Azam Dedmari, Birbal Kachroo, Hassan Shah, Malik Haider Choudura and Abdul Wahab Shaiq. Makes a study of their contribution for having recorded the history of Kashmir from ancient to modern times.

357. IBRAHIM (M M). Khwaja Mohammad Azam Didemari. *Kashmir* V.6, No. 5; May 1956. P 118-119.

Evaluates the works of Kh. Mohammad Azam Didemari, a philosopher historian of Kashmir who lived in eighteenth century. Contains brief life sketch of this great historian. Ragards his 'Waquat-i-Kashmir" as an outstanding contribution on the history and geography of Kashmir.

358. IBRAHIM (M M). Malik Haider Chaudua ; Historian - Architect of Kashmir. *Kashmir* V.6, No. 2; Feb 1956. P 25-26.

Makes a study of the life and works of Malik Haider Chaudura, the eminent historian and the architect of medieval Kashmir. Describes his outstanding scholarship in the History and Persian literature. Lauds his contribution as an architect for the reconstruction of Jamia Masjid, Verinag garden and the other important mosques in Kashmir during the reign of emperor Jehangir.

359. KRISHNA MOHAN. Historiography in Kashmir. *JKUR*, V.2, No. 1; May 1959. P 61-69.

Examines the art of historiography in Kashmir. Says that Kashmir had from ancient times a tradition of historical writings which starts from Kalhana's Rajatarangini and comes nearest to the chronicles of medieval Europe. Quotes Alberuni for mentioning the Kashmir Clander and its comparison with other parts of India. Also throws light on the close contacts between Karkota and T'ong China dynasties.

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360. MANZOOR FAZLI. Hassan-Kashmir Historiographer. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1983. P 137.

Makes an evaluation of Hassan as historiographer of Kashmir. Examines his art of historiography in relation to his times and environment. Discusses Hassan's art of narrating the historical events and his poetic genius in an interesting style. Regards Hassan as a great historiographer of 19th century.

361. MOHIBBUL HASSAN. Historical Writings in Medieval Kashmir. *In his* Historians of Medieval India. Meerut, Meenakashi Pub. 1968. P 53-58.

Praises strong tradition of historical writings of Kashmir especially the contribution of Kalhana in this field. Discusses historical writings in Kashmir during the Sultanate period. Critically evaluates Persian historical writings of Mulla Ahmad. Mulla Nadiri, Sayyid Ali, Haider Malik, Tarikh Kashmir and Baharistan-i-Shahi of anonymous authors. Describes Baharistan-i-Shahi and Haider Malik's history important from chronological and topographical point of view. Says that Persian histories of Kashmir have been written with patriotic bias. Criticises Persian historians for having common source resulting thereby monotony in their description.

362. PHILIPS (C M). Kashmir Chronicle. *In his* Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1961. P 57-65.

Describes the art of history writing in Kashmir with the methods of historical research. Makes an assessment of Kalhana as historian. Examines the style of Rajatarangini in right perspective.

363. SHEERAZA. Hassan Number. V. 12. No.4; 1971. Srinagar, Secretary J & K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages (Urdu).

Contains 7 articles by modern historians and thinkers on Hassan-the great historian of modern Kashmir. Regards Hassan a great historian and critically examines his works. Also provides genealogical account of Hassan and describes his place in the field of poetry in which he often used to express his ideas.

364. WAKHLU (Som Nath). Kalhana: The Great Poet-Historian of Ancient Kashmir. *KT*. December 4, 1994.

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Gives a description of Kalnana and his book Rajatarangini which has been referred to as the only history of its kind and the last great work of Sanskrit literature. States that Rajatarangini contains massive amount of information and wisdom in a fascinating and illuminating Sanskrit poetry. Says that prominent feature of the Rajatrangini is that it usually contains a story and makes much use of description. Describes Kalhana's art of narration which contains beautiful passages and are full of force and vigour. Contains views about Kalhana's technique of characterisation. Also tells about Kalhana's philosophy *i.e.,* Savism and its influence upon him.

HISTORY

365. A.S. *Pseud.* Damaras or the Landed Aristocracy Of Medieval Kashmir. *Kashmir* V.8, No.7; July 1958. P 170-180.

Gives an account of the Damaras-the feudal landlords who played an important role in shaping the history of Kashmir during the medieval period. Examines critically the political power and the social position held by the Damaras. Contains the views of Kalhana about the rise and fall of Damaras, their social status, their habits, their relations with rulers and cultivators in the medieval Kashmir.

366. BAMZAI (PNK). Cultural and Political History of Kashmir. New Delhi, M.D. Publications, 1994, 3V.

Claims to have made a comprehensive study of Kashmir history involving the common man's political, social and cultural life from pre-historic times to the present day. The topics discussed in the volumes are as under :

V.1. Land and the people, sources of Kashmir history, pre. historic and early period, decline of Hindu rule, Socio-economic structure, art and culture.

V.2. (1339 to 1819) Foundation of Sultanate, Sultan Zain-ul-Aabidin, rise and fall of Chak dynasty, Kashmir under Mughals, Afghan rule, Socio-economic survey, Religion and Philosophy, art and letters.

V.3 (1819-1993) Kashmir under Sikhs, Gulab Singh and his successors, struggle for freedom, Independence and after, two wars with Pakistan, Simla agreement and after, cultural renaissance, eruption of militancy etc.

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367. BAMZAI (P N K). A History of Kashmir. New Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co., 1962. P 771.

Makes a comprehensive study of the history of Kashmir and covers political, social and cultural aspects from earliest times to the present. Divided into following three parts :

1. Early history : sources, Buddhist and Hindu Period;
2. Medieval Kashmir-from the foundation of Sultanate to the end of Afghan rule;
3. Modern Kashmir. Describes Sikh rule, Dogra rule, Struggle for freedom and the developments of 1947, etc.

368. DHAR (S N). Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, National Book Trust. P 196.

Contains a brief history of Kashmir and its people from ancient to present times. Throws light on the Mughal, Afghan, Sikh and Dogra period. Discusses the important events of Kashmir history which took place during this period.

369. DRABU (VN). Kashmir Polity 600-1200 A.D. New Delhi Bahri Publications, 1986. P 358.

Makes a study of feudalism, its growth and weaknesses and role of the army between 600-1200 A.D. States that the main aim of the study is to bring into focus the feudal character of Kashmir polity which was responsible for conflicts and crisis during this period. Discusses the rule of Karkota dynasty and its fall. Traces the reasons for disintegration of sovereignty and also throws light on triangular conflict between the Kings, their vessals and damaras. Contains an appendix regarding damaras-the feudal lords who were a dominant force in the polity of Kashmir.

370. FAROOQ RENZU. Discovery of Kashmir. Srinagar, Beenish Publications, 1989. P 92.

Briefly describes historical, social, cultural and linguistical developments. Makes an attempt to analyse the basic character of the people of Kashmir. Quotes accounts of some famous travellers and visitors about the realities of the Kashmir valley and its people. State that Kashmiris were always terrorised by the selfish rulers and were never allowed to flourish their talent. Claims tnat the study of the events has been made on the basis of authentic sources.

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371. FAUQ (Munshi Mohamad Din). Mukamal Tarikh-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Refeh-i-Am Press, 1910. 3 V. (Urdu).

Mainly based on Rajatarangini and other authentic historical sources, provides a detailed account of Kashmir history from earliest times to the present. Discusses customs, traditions, religions and culture of the people of Kashmir.

V.1. Ancient History ;

V.2. Muslim Period ;

V.3. Sikh Period and onwards.

372. FERGUSON (J P). Kashmir; a Historical Introduction. London, Centaur Press, 1961. P 214.

Describes the history of Kashmir from ancient times to the end of Dogra rule in 1947. Discusses post-partition developments in Kashmir with reference to the disputes with Pakistan and India on one hand and India and China on the other.

373. *HAMMARA ADAB*. Mashahir Number 1976-77. Srinagar J & K Academy of Art Culture & Languages. V.1 P 68-128., V.2. P 180-254 (Urdu).

Salatin Section (rulers). Contains 10 articles on Kings and Rajas of Jammu and Kashmir viz., Lalitaditya, Avantivarman, Raja Jumbulochan, Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, Yousuf Shah Chak. Raja Sukhjevan Mal, Raja Neel, Raja Magwahan, Sultan Shahab-ud-Din and Raja Ranjit Dev. Highlights various aspects of the rule and achievements of these famous rulers who have illuminated the pages of Kashmir history.

374. HASSAN KHUHAMI (Pir). Tarikh-i-Hassan. Srinagar, Research & Publications Department, J & K Government. 1954. 4V. (Persian).

Hassan, the famous historian was also a great scholar of Arabic and Persian during the 19th century. Based on original and authentic sources, provides a comprehensive history of Jammu & Kashmir. Volumes contain information as under :

V.1. Geography-Provides detailed Information on physical and regional geography ;

V.2. Political History-Describes history of Kashmir from earliest times till the death of Maharaja Ranbir Singh in 1885 ;

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V.3. Tazkira Auliya-i-Kashmir. Gives an account of the Muslim saints and mystics of Kashmir;

V.4. Tazki a Shoara. A brief account of the Persian poets of Kashmir from Chak period to 1891 A.D.

375. HASSAN SHAH. Tarikh-i-Riyasati Jammu-wa-Kashmir. Srinagar, Kapoor Brothers, 1963. P 123 (Urdu).

Describes in short form the history of Kashmir. Covers all the important regimes which ruled Kashmir since ancient times. Also gives an account of important political events of Kashmir.

375A. HASRAT (C H). Kashmir. Lahore, Ithad Press, 1948. P 240 (Urdu).

Discusses briefly the history of Kashmir from ancient times upto the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh. Makes a study of political, social and other aspects of the inhabitants of Kashmir.

376. KAUL (G L). Kashmir Then and Now, Srinagar, Chronicle Pub; House, 1972. P 311.

Reviews the history of Kashmir from 5000 B.C. upto the modern times. Contains information about geographical divisions; creeds of Kashmir, Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim period. Also throws light on the character of the people and some important political events of Kashmir.

377. KAUL (G L). Kashmir Through the Ages: 5000 B.C. to 1954 A.D. a historical survey. Srinagar, Chronicle Publishing House, 1954. P 287.

Describes the history of Kashmir and its historical links with Tibet and China in the field of trade and commerce. Discusses pre-historic period of Kashmir in the light of Rajatarangini. Also provides a historical account from Hindu period to Dogra rule in Kashmir. Highlights the cultural heritage and the monuments of Kashmir.

378. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). Perspectives on Kashmir; historical discussions. Srinagar. Gulshan Publishers, 1983. P 178.

Reviews various aspects of Kashmir history and its people. Examines the sources of Kashmir history during Muslim period. Also discusses the problem of transition from medieval to modern period in Kashmir, Islam in Kashmir, Kashmir's links with the Central Asia, role of Muslims and Kashmiri

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Pandits during the freedom struggle (1931-1947). Makes an analysis of the various aspects of Kashmiriyat. *i.e.* Kashmir identity in the right perspective.

379. KHASTA (Hargopal Kaul). Guldasta-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Arya Press, 1883. 3 Pt. (Urdu).

Describes the history of Kashmir from ancient to modern times. Gives a geographical account of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Throws light on the important historical events of Kashmir from the period of Raja Ikchwaku.

Part I Geography of Kashmir;

Part II History-ancient and modern;

Part III Routes of Kashmir.

380. KIRPA RAM (Dewan). Gulzar-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Kohi-Noor Press, 1870. P 516. (Persian).

The Author was Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during the times of Maharaja Ranbir Singh.

Makes comprehensive study of the history of Kashmir from earliest times upto 1857 A.D. Mainly based on Rajatarangini, Tarikh-i-Malik Haider Chaudura, etc. discusses economic, social and political aspects of Kashmir. Lays more emphasis on Dogra history. Also contains very interesting appendices of products, arts, crafts and different trades of Kashmir.

381. KRISHNA MOHAN. The Damaras of Kashmir. *KRB* V.1, No.1, Sept. 1960. P 23-40.

Gives the meaning, origin and significance of the damaras of Kashmir in the light of various historical sources like *Rajatarangini* etc. States that they played an important role in the history of Kashmir especially during the times of first and second Lohara dynastities between 1003-1117 A.D. Quotes Prof. H.Kern who gives the name to *damara* as Bojar *i.e.* feudal land owner or baron. Contains references of the people named after their tribal epihthets such as *Lavanya, Balahara, Tantrin* etc. Gives reference of H. Wilson who says that *Damaras* were a fierce tribe inhabiting the mountains to the north of Kashmir. Quotes King Cakr avarmon that Damaras had become quite powerful and were terror to the rest of the population. Also speaks about the position they attained in Kashmir society.

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382. KRISHNA MOHAN. Early Medieval History of Kashmir. New Delhi, Meharchand Lachhmandas Publications, 1981. P 386.

Claims that the work is based on abundant source material available in London in Sanskrit, Persian, French, German and other old and rare books. Makes an attempt regarding the reconstruction of the early medieval social history of Kashmir with special reference to Lohara dynasty which ruled Kashmir from 1003-1171 A.D. States that Kashmir under Loharas was a great centre of Sanskrit culture. Highlights general geography, political history. Kingship administration, religion, Justice system, feudalism, social conditions of Kashmir. Contains five appendixes about Kalhana and his chronicle, historiography, the Khosas and Damaras. Also contains 7 plates regarding Siva, Parvati, Buddha's mother etc. Gives in the end two maps of Kashmir showing ancient place names and adjacent hill territories.

383. MOHI-UD-DIN (Miskeen). Tarikh-i-Kabir Kashmir. Amritsar, Suraj Prakash Press, 1894. P 370 (Persian).

Describes history of Kashmir from ancient to modern period. Gives and account of saints, sadates and rishies of Kashmir and their contribution in the development of moral character and social order. Throws light on the culture, religions and social customs of the people of Kashmir.

384. NARGIS (D N D). History of Kashmir; 4500 B.C. to 1971 A.D. Jammu, Chand Pulibshers. 1972. 5 V.

Makes a compherehensive study of Jammu and Kashmir history from the earliest times to 1971 A.D. Describes the historical, political, and social conditions of the people who have otherwise very colourful history.

V. I 4500 B.C. — 1339 A.D. (Buddhist and Hindu Period).

V. II 1339-1819 A.D. (Sultanate Period).

V. III 1819-1846 A.D. (Sikh Period).

V. IV 1846-1948 A.D. (Dogra Period).

V. V 1948 onwards (Present history after independence).

385. SAIF-UD-DIN (Mohammad). Moujaz-ul-Tawarikh. Srinagar, 1329 A.H. P 27 (Urdu).

Provides a brief historical account of 42 Rajas, Kings and the Governors who ruled Kashmir since ancient times from Raja

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Aadigunand to Maharaja Pratap Singh in 1901 A.D. Contains relevant information regarding the period of their rule in a systematic and chronological order.

386. SAXENA (K S). Political History of Kashmir from 300 B.C. to 1200 A.D. Lucknow, Upper India Publishers, 1974. P 364 Illus.

Based on the critical study of Rajatarangini and other historical sources, describes the history of Kashmir from the earliest times. Takes into consideration the peculiar geographical factors that have influenced the history of Kashmir. Makes a study of the political careers of several Kings, queens, ministers and their achievements in the field of human activities.

387. SEHORVI (Q Z H). Nigaristan-i-Kashmir. Delhi, Barqi Press, 1934. P 408. (Urdu).

Discusses the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to Maharaja Hari Singh's rule. Gives a geographical account of Kashmir. Throws light on the eminent personalities of Kashmir in the political and religious fields. Also provides history of important places like Jamia Masjid. Claims to have recorded the past history of Kashmir on the basis of authentic sources.

388. SUFI (G M D). Kashmir; being a history of Kashmir from earliest times to our own. Lahore, Univ. of Punjab, 1948 2 V.

Regarded as comprehensive history of Kashmir, gives a detailed account of social, political cultural and religious history of Kashmir from earliest times to the end of Dogra rule. Provides a chart of important contemporary events in politics and culture in the world during the period of Muslim rule in Kashmir from 1320 to 1818 A. D.

V.I. History from the earliest times till the end of Afghan rule.

V. II. History from Sikh period to Dogra period. Highlights letters, literature, arts and crafts of Kashmir.

389. TEMPLE (Richard). Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim and Nepal. New Delhi, Cosmo Pub; 1977. 2V. V. 2 deals with Kashmir.

The Journals relating to Kashmir provides a comprehensive and contemporary account of the ancient, medieval and

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modern history. Gives an account of Kashmir's geographical position, administration and its mineral wealth.

390. TIKOO (Prithvi Nath). Story of Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1979. P 287.

Highlights the history of Jammu and Kashmir in simple and attractive style. Provides description of famous saints of the State. Reveals some facts about the later developments which took place after 1947 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

391. TIKU (Som Nath). Kashmir Speaking. Srinagar, Raina's News Agency, P 216.

Describes briefly the history of Kashmir, past as well as present. Contains information on the way of life of Kashmiris. Provides a full description of hundred years Dogra rule from 1846 to 1946 with historical facts.

392. UNSAR SABRI. Tareekh-i-Kashmir...Lahore, Progressive Books, 1991 P 348 (Urdu).

Based on historical source like Nilmat Purana, Rajatarangni etc. describes the history of Kashmir from the earliest times upto the Kashmir issue in UN. Gives a complete geographical position of Kashmir and throws light on the topics viz. area, population, important places, industries, gardens etc. Discusses ancient, medieval and modern history of Kashmir. Examines various aspects of the freedom movement in Kashmir. Highlights issues like Kashmir after partition, Kashmir's accession to India, declaration of Azad Kashmir Govt; tribal invasion, Kashmir question in UNO, secret of Kashmir's freedom, Kashmir and the world opinion, policy of UN etc. Examines the facts whether Kashmir can exist as an independent State.

393. YOUNGHUSBAND. (Sir Francis). Kashmir. London, Blacks, 1909. P 283 Illus (Reprinted 1970).

Author served as British Resident in Kashmir during Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign.

Discusses the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to 1877. Gives a description of beautiful Kashmir, its places of interest, its people, administration and its manufactures. Throws light on the different aspects of Kashmir history viz. origin of Srinagar, ancient history, visit of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang, relations of Kashmir with Central Asia, etc.

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HISTORY — JAMMU

394 CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). History and Culture of Himalayan States. V.5, Pt II, Jammu Kingdom. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers. 1980 Illus.

Traces the history of Sikh rule in Jammu from 1810 upto the foundation of modern State of Jammu & Kashmir in 1846. Discusses the rise of Dogras to the political scene alongwith the other developments which took place during this period. Provides an account of the conquest of Ladakh and Baltistan by the Dogra army and the Anglo-Dogra rivalries in this region. Also throws light on the role and dominance of Jammu Dogras in Lahore Darbar between 1839-1843. Contains 28 illustrations of Rajas and Maharajas of Jammu and some places of historical importance.

395. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). Maharaja Ranjit Dev and the Rise and Fall of Jammu Kingdom From 700 to 1820 A.D. Pathankot, Dogra Pahari Ithihas, 1971. P 188.

Describes the history of Maharaja Ranjit Dev, his times and the formation of present province of Jammu. Gives a description of the historical events of Jammu region and its rulers from the earliest historical ages till the emergence of Gulab Singh on the political scene of the State.

396. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Ranjit Dev of Jammu 1725-1781 A.D. JIH V. XLVIII Dec. 1970. P 513-533.

Provides and account of the life and rule of Ranjit Dev who ruled Jammu before Maharaja Gulab Singh. Describes his early career, his 12 years captivity at Lahore during Mughal rule and his revolt against Mughal governors of Punjab in order to get hold of his territories. Provides valuable information about his policies which paved the way for his greater heights of fame as a ruler. Regards this reign as the period of prosperity and peace in Jammu which lasted for more than 50 years.

397. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). A Short History of Jammu Raj: From earliest times to 1846 A.D. Pathankot, Ajay Prakashan, 1985. P 358.

Gives a historical description of Jammu Kingdom from ancient times upto 1846 when the present State of Jammu &

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Kashmir came into being. Discusses in detail the rise of 'Dev' dynasty and the rule of Ranjit Dev from 1733 to 1782 A.D. Makes a study of the facts regarding the role of Jammu people for their struggle against Timur, Khokhars, Muhammad Ghori etc. Provides an account of the conquest of Himalayan territories of Ladakh, Baltistan and Tibet by Gulab Singh's general—Zorawar Singh. Contains 6 appendixes which include decreese of some Jammu Kings, Treaty of Amritsar and the final receipt for the purchase of Kashmir from Britishers.

398. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). Tarikh-i-Aqwami Poonch. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1941. P 214. (Urdu).

Poonch is one of the important of Districts of Jammu Province. Discusses the history of Poonch and its people. Contains information about the rule of the different dynasties. Also throws light on the political and cultural aspects of this region.

399. HASHMAT-ULLAH-KHAN. Mukhtasar Tarikh-i-Jammu Reyasat-hai Maftuwah Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur Wali Jammu-wa-Kashmir wa Aqsye Tibet. Aligarh. A.M.U. Press, 1936. P 942. (Urdu).

Discusses in detail the history of Jammu and the other regions of State. Throws light on political developments of Jammu after the rise of Maharaja Gulab Singh to the political scene of the country. Also contains brief biographical sketch of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

400. ISHRAT KASHMIRI, Tarikh-i-Kishtwar. Jammu, Chand Publishers 1973. P 144 (Urdu).

Discusses briefly the history of Kishtwar, generally known as Chota Kashmir. Describe its glorious past and culture. Provides a brief account of its ancient rulers, saints and the way of life of its people.

401. KAHAN SINGH. Tarikhi Rajgan Jammu-wa-Kashmir. Lahore, 1929. 2V. (Urdu).

V.I. Contains the history of the Rajas and Maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir. Provides a geographical account of the State. Highlights Sikh rule and the rise of the Dogaras under the leadership of Gulab Singh.

V.II. Gives an account of the fifty Jamwal Rajput families of the Jammu region. Describes their rise and fall in the light

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of the historical background of Jammu. Throws light on the rule and the administration of Raja Ranjit Dev.

402. SARWARI (A Q). A Rare Manuscript of History of Jammu. *JKUR* V.9 No. 1; Sept 1967. P 24-28.

States that a manuscript regarding the history of Jammu, written originally in Bhasha and translated into urdu, has been preserved in the Research Library, Srinagar. Discloses that the manuscript provides a historical account of the ruling dynasties of Jammu from the anecdote of Kashyab Rishi to the early period of Maharaja Hari Singh with genealogical tables. Highlights various historical events viz. Ranjit Singh's attack on Jammu, intrigues followed after Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, British intervention and the role played by Maharaja Gulab Singh at Lahore Darbar. Gives a full description of the facts leading to the execution of Treaty between Maharaja Gulab Singh and Lord Lawrance thereby giving independent possession of Kashmir to the former.

HISTORY—LADAKH

403. AHLUWALIA (H P S). Hermit Kingdom; Ladakh. New Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1980. P 186.

Gives a brief history of this strategically important area. Throws light on its famous and peculiar colourful customs and traditions. Discusses the developments of Ladakh from the pre-Namgyal period to the post-independent developments. Contains beautiful illustrations of important places and the glossary of places in Ladakh.

404. AZIZ-UD-DIN (Mohammad). Tarikh-i-Chitral. Agra, Mufid-i-Aam Press, 1897. P 211 (Urdu).

The author claims to have made a poineering effort regarding the history of Chitral. Provides 400 years historical account of Chitral in a brief form and contains information about the rule of its different dynasties. Gives a geographical account of the area. Also contains information about the people and their life, religion, education, invasion of Sikhs, etc.

405. BHASIN (HK). Gold Dessert: Ladakh Ecology and Development. Delhi, Kamla-Raj Enterprises, 1992. P 150.

Study covers 4 districts of Jammu and Kashmir viz. Leh, Kargil, Srinagar and Jammu. Gives districtwise information

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about educational amenities, medical amenities, social welfare etc. States that the main aim is to study the effect of planned change on the people and eco-system of Ladakh division, their interaction with physical, biological and social environment, and the influence of outside forces on the Socio-economic conditions of the people. Contains 8 tables regarding statistical information about Jammu and Kashmir.

406. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). Indian Conquest of the Himalayan Territories. Pathankot, Ajaya Prakashan, 1978. P 218.

Makes a study of the past and present history of Ladakh and Baltistan. Provides an account of the wars of Ladakh and Baltistan waged by the rulers of Kashmir from time to time. Narrates the events which led to the rise of Dogras under the leadership of Gulab Singh. Comments on the expeditions of Ladakh and other adjacent areas by Gulab Singh. Also throws light on the Military strategy of General Zorawar Singh during his conquest of Ladakh.

407. CUNNINGHAM (Alexender). Ladakh; Physical Statistical and Historical. London, Allen & Unwin, 1854. P 483.

Provides a detailed historical description of Ladakh from earliest times upto the advent of Dogra rule. Contains valuable information on the culture of Ladakh and its surrounding regions. Also describes geo-physical and strategical position of this region.

408. DATTA (C L). Zorawar Singh's Conquest of Baltistan. *JIH* V 47. No. 2; Aug. 1969. P 329-336.

Describes the importance of Baltistan and its annexation by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1848. Provides a detailed account of its conquest by General Zorawar Singh under the guidance of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

409. FRANCKE (A H). A History of Ladakh. New Delhi, Streling Publishers, 1977. P 182.

Considered a standard and pioneering work on the history, culture and sociology of Ladakh, examines its early history, mission of Mons to Western Tibet, achievements of Ladakhi Kings, days of great reformer Tsong Kapa, Balti and Mongal wars between 1560-1640, invasion of Mirza Hyder Dughlat and the conquest of Baltistan by Zorawar Singh in an interesting style. Also describes the manners, customs and the way of life of the people of Ladakh.

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410. FRANCKE (A H). Ladakh; the Mysterious; Land. New Delhi, Comso Publications, 1978. P 191.

Makes a study of the historical events of Ladakh and Western Himalayas. Discusses the wars fought in this region from time to time. Gives a description of ancient settlements of Dards on the frontier of Tibet. Also provides an account of Biddhist culture, customs, Ladakh's dialect, folk-lore, ethnology and archaeology.

411. HASSNAIN (F M). Ladakh the Moon land. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers. 1977. P 127.

Describes Ladakh's history, culture and traditions. Gives a geographical account of this strategic district. Considers it a moon land where earth and the sky seem to meet and look like the roof of the world. Serves as a useful guide on Ladakh.

412. KANAMORI (Akihiro). The Siege of Chitral as an Imperial Factor *JIH* V. XLVII Pt. III. Dec. 1968. P 387-403.

Traces historically the developments of Chitral and its strategical importance during the last quarter of 19th century. Provides historical account of the events of March 1895 when 300 British Indian soldiers under the command of George Robertson were besieged in the fortress of Chitral by the forces of Mehter of Chitral. States as to how the British forces under the Command of Col. Kelly marched towards the Chitral on March 22, 1895. Also contains the views of Frank Younghusband about Aman-ul-Mulk, the ruler of Chitral during this period.

413. KEAY (John). Ladakh: Land of the Passes. New Delhi, Time Books International, 1986. P 96 Illus.

Gives a historical account of Ladakh and its people. Throws much light on the cultural heritage of this region. Makes a study of Zorawar Singh's expeditions of Ladakh and its adjacent areas. Also gives information about Nubra Valley and Zanskar. Contains 20 beautiful photographs of Ladakh, its monestries, historical places, mountains and its people.

414. LEITNER (G W). Dardistan in 1866, 1886, 1893. Woking (England) Oriental Univ. Instt. n.d. v.p.

Gives an account of the history, religions, customs of Gilgit, Chitral. Humza and the other parts of Dardistan. Also mentions briefly the wars fought between Dards and the

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rulers of Kashmir and the impact of these wars on the people of the two regions.

415. RAMESH BEDI. Ladakh: The Trans Himalayan Kingdom. Photographs Rajesh Bedi. Allahabad, Roli Books International, 1981, P 192. 182 Illus.

Gives historical and geographical account of Ladakh and its adjacent areas like Leh, Nubra, Kargil, Zanskar and Drass. Highlights various aspects of Ladakh, its colourful culture, minerals, wildlife, flora, agriculture, fishery etc. Gives a description of Gompas of Ladakh *e.g.* Hemis, Likir, Alchi, Phyana, lamayuru, Mulbekh, Shey. Contains 182 beautiful photographs about landscape, monasteries, lamas, mask dances of Ladakh etc.

416. SAGWAL (S S). Ladakh: Ecology and Environment. New Delhi, Ashish Pub. House, 1991. P 136.

Gives an account of Ladakh's geographical position, its climatic conditions, forestry, environmental pollution, wild life, animals husbandry etc. Aims at to create public awareness about the environment and ecology of Ladakh. Lays main stress on the measures to be taken for checking further destabilization and degradation of Ecological system of this region.

417. W.R.L. *Pseud.* Baltistan and its people. *Kashmir* V.7 No. 3; March, 1957. P 75-76.

Provides a brief description of the area and its people. Describes the rule of Ahmad Shah, the last independent ruler of Baltistan till Zorawar Singh's conquest of the area in 1840. Makes a brief study of the culture, habits and customs of the people of Baltistan.

HISTORY—SRINAGAR

418. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). History of Srinagar. 1846-1947. Srinagar, Ammer Pub; 1978. P 231.

Describes 100 years history of Srinagar from 1846-1947. Highlights important events of Kashmir history during this period. Examines the forces and movements in economic, social, political, cultural and literary activities of the people of Srinagar. Also discusses the impact of Western and Christian missionaries on the growth and development of education in Srinagar.

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419. KHAN (Muhammad Ishaq). Srinagar 1846-1947. *SUH* Amritsar, Depatt. of History, Guru Nanak Dev Univ. 1981. P 165-174.

Describes the condition of Srinagar during 1846-1890. States that Srinagar presented a sad picture during this period where streets were full of filth, health and sanitation conditions were unsatisfactory. Quotes Neve and Lawrence about the prevailing conditions of Srinagar. Gives references to the epidemics of 1885, 1892, 1900, 1907, 1910, flood of 1893 and the disastrous fire which broke out during this period thereby bringing total devastation in Srinagar. Describes the economic conditions of people and says that people in Srinagar were very poor and conservative. States that changes in various fields begain to take place from 1915 onwards.

420. KOUL (Samsar Chand). Srinagar and its Environs. Srinagar, Utpal Publications, 1981. P 130.

Contains very useful information from the tourist point of view. Makes a study of important towns, industries, festivals of Srinagar. Discusses environment of Srinagar and throws light on its historical places, shrines, gardens, temples *e.g.* Dal lake, Gulmarg, Yusmarg, Sonamarg, Amarnath cave etc.

421. PIR (S L). Srinagar-the Capital City. Kashmir V.3. No. 2-3; Feb-March 1953.

Discusses origin, development, and the importance of Srinagar since ancient times. States that Srinagar was founded by Ashoka the great and regards the King Pravarsena II as the founder of the present city of Srinagar. Contains views of great historians like Kalhana regarding the origin of Srinagar. Compares Srinagar with Athens, the capital of the Greece, as the city of learning. Also makes a study of the gradual development of Srinagar city from medieval to present times.

HISTORY—ANCIENT

422. ACHHAR CHAND (Thakur) *Tr.* Mukamal Rajatarangini. Lahore, Steam Press, 1912. 2 V (Urdu).

Gives a detailed information about the ancient history of Kashmir and its rulers. Highlights the people's traditions and culture of Kashmir during the ancient times. Also provides the geographical account of Kashmir.

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423. AIYANGER (S K). Panchmahasabha in the Rajatranagini. *JBBRAS*. V.1 No. 2, Nov. 1925. P 238-245.

Gives significance and meaning of the term and its use by Kalhana in the Rajatarangini Stanza 140 of the 4 the book contains remarks of M.A. Stein about use of the term. Provides a brief historical account of Lalitaditya and his war against Yasovarman.

424. BALDEV KUMAR. Early Kusans. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1973. P 329.

Reviews the history of Kusan rulers from Kujula Kadphises-the first Kusan King to Vasudeva, the last great Kusan emperor. Discusses the contributions made in various fields during the Kusan rule. Gives a detailed description of Kaniska, the great Kusan emperor, whose empire extended from Kashmir to India and Central Asia. Describes his conquests, his religion, his coinage and his cultural contacts with other countries. Also throws light on the general conditions of the people during the Kusan period.

425. BAMZI (P N K). Glimpses into the past of Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 3-4, Dec. 1953 & Jan. 1954.

Describes Kashmir's glorious past which has illuminated the pages of its history. Makes a brief study of important historical events such as the rise and fall of Buddhism and Brahmanism, Kashmir as temple of learning, Kashmir's contribution in art and culture, Islam in Kashmir, eminent Sufies and Rishis of Kashsmir and their contribution in the spread of Islam.

426. DATTATREYA (P). Kota Rani, *Kashmir* V.4 No. 10; Oct. 1954. P 217-218.

Examines briefly the policies and rule of Kota Rani-the famous queen who became the ruler of Kashmir after the death of Rinchan. Regards her as a bold ruler who could dispense justice, appoint and dismiss ministers. Discusses in an interesting manner the last battle she fought with Shah Mir till her surrender. Also highlights the various aspects of her character.

427. DUTT (Jogesh Chandra). Kings of Kashmira; being a translation of Sanskrit works of Kalhana, Jonaraja, Prajyabhatta and Suka. Calcutta, 1879. 3 V.

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Gives a detailed information about the history of Kashmir. The historical records mentioned are considered very valuable regarding the ancient history of Kashmir. Describes the rule of ancient and medieval Kings and throws light on their contribution to the culture of Kashmir.

428. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). *Ed.* Kashmir Ki Raniyan. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1931. P 32 (Urdu).

Makes a brief study of the queens of Kashmir viz., Kota Rani Dida etc. who ruled Kashmir from time to time. Contains information about their political wisdom, administration and their contribution in the political step-up of Kashmir.

429. HASSNAIN (F M). Buddhist Kashmir. New Delhi, light and Life Publishers, 1973. P 74.

Pertains to ancient history of Kashmir during the reign of Buddhist rulers viz. Ashoka and Kanishka. Discusses the various aspects of Buddhist Kashmir such as the spread of Buddhism in Kashmir valley and Ladakh, visit of Hiuen Tsiang and Cheyen, Buddhist monuments etc. Also makes a comparison between Saivism and Buddhism.

430. HASSNAIN (F M). Hindu Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and life Pub; 1977. P 149.

Discusses the Hindu rule in Kashmir upto 14th century. Makes a study of Kashmir history and its culture during this period. States that Kashmir was a seat of learning during Ashoka's times. Throws light on Kashmir's achievements, conquests and its links with Central Asia. Also contains views of Alberuni on Kashmir and its inhabitants.

431. HULTZSCH (E). Critical Notes on Kalhana's Eighth Taranga. *IA* V. XLII, Dec. 1913. P 301-306.

Kalhana, the poet historian has recorded ancient history of Kashmir in Sanskrit verses. The notes mentioned in the article are related to verses 1-1500 of the last taranga of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Author provides a new list of abbreviations and recommends the students to consult the same before using Sir Aural Stein's translation of Kalhana's Chronicle.

432. HULTZSCH (E). Extracts from Kalhan's Rajatarangini. *IA* V. 18 March 1889. P 65-72, 97-105 and V. 19, Sept, 1890. P 216-68.

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Critically examines the first two tarangas of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Starts with the description of first 52 Kings who ruled the country for 1266 years. Provides translation of verses from 108-350 and 1-171. Contains the list of Kings with a brief biographical sketch, their administration, policy, religion, etc. from King Jalauka upto the dynasty of Pratapaditya and its successors.

433. KAK (R C). Ancient Monuments of Kashmir. London, India Society, 1933. P 172.

Makes a study of political history, architectural styles, monuments with historical background. Throws light on the history and art of Kashmir. Contains LXVVII illustrations of important temples, mosques and shrines of Kashmir.

434. KALHANA. Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir. Translated with Introduction, commentary and appendices by M.A. Stein. Delhi, Motilal Banarsi Dass, 1961. 2 V.

A full record of Kashmir history which has been used as a source book by the later historians. Contains lengthy introduction, commentary and appendices which are valuable regarding Kashmir history. Provides a full picture of the different periods of ancient history which throws light on its people and their culture.

V. I. Introduction, Books 1-7. Discusses scope, character and chronology of Rajatarangini. Contains appendix of geographical tables and of various dynasties who ruled Kashmir.

V. II. Book 8. Contains notes, geographical memoir index, maps, political topography, etc.

435. KALHANA. Rajatarangini. Histoire des rois du Kashmir, traduite et commentee for M.A. Troyer. Paris, Imperial Royale, 1840-1852. 3 V.

French translation of Rajatrangini, gives a detailed account of the ancient history of Kashmir. Contains a commentary on Rajatarangini. Makes a study of the Kings and their rule during the course of Kashmir's ancient history.

436. KALHANA. Rajatarangini; the Saga of Kings of Kashmir. Translated from original Sanskrit and entitled River of Kings with an Introduction, Annotations, Appendices, Index, etc. by Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Allahabad, Indian Press, 1935. P 645.

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Provides translation of the 8th taranga of Rajatarangini, the history of Kashmir, from ancient to medieval times. Brings out noteworthy contributions made during the Vedic, Buddhist and Brahman period of the history of Kashmir. Gives full treatment to medieval period which opened a new era in the history of Kashmir. Contains appendix from A-K wherein provides information about the different dynasties who ruled Kashmir.

437. KAPUR (M L). Eminent Rulers of Ancient Kashmir. Delhi, Oriental Publishers, 1975. P 163.

Discusses briefly the history of ancient Kashmir. Traces the life and rule of ten eminent kings and queens who ruled Kashmir between 8th and 11th century *e.g.*, Lalitaditya, Jayapida, Sankara Varman etc. who are said to have attempted to conquest the world.

438. KAPUR (M L). Kingdom of Kashmir. Jammu, Kashmir History Publications, 1983. P 402.

Gives a detailed account of Kashmir's history and its rulers since the earliest times. Describes the origin of Kashmir valley and its inhabitants. Highlights the rule of Karkota Kings, conquests of Lilitaditya Jayapida, character and administration of queen Dida, rise and fall of Hindu Kingdom, conversion of Rinchan to Islam, Muslim rule in Kashmir, religious policy of Muslim Kings, relations between Hindus and Muslims during Muslim period, life and culture of the people under Hindu and Muslim Kings, etc.

439. KAUL (H N). A Survey of the origin of the people of Kashmir Valley. *KT* V.2 No. 9; Feb, 1958. P 18-20.

Describes the impact of the earliest people such as Nagas on the evolution of social, cultural and religious patterns of the present day inhabitants of Kashmir Valley. Gives an account of ancient places and races as mentioned in Nilmat Purna and Mahabharata. Also throws light on the different aspects of present history.

440. KAUL (I K). Lalitaditya Muktapida; The Great Warrior-Emperor of Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 3 No. 11; Nov. 1954. P 230-231 & 293.

Gives a detailed account of this great King who ruled Kashmir from 699 to 736 A.D. Describes him as an illustrious and brilliant emperor that Kashmir has ever produced. Regards

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him in high esteem as a great administrator and statesman who possessed a number qualities of a valour, justice and nation building, whose regime was like golden period of the Gupta Age of India. Contains the views of Kalhana as mentioned in his Rajatarangini about his rule, policies and conquests.

441. KAUL (Sri Kanth) *Ed.* Rajatarangini of Jonaraja. Hoshiarpur, Vishvesharanand Instt. 1967. V.P. Edited with comparative and critical annotations and an elaborate introduction.

Critically makes an analysis of Jonaraja's Rajatarangini. Examines text of Jonarja's Rajatrangini, his life and works, his date, his style of language, character of Jonaraja's Rajatarangini, chronology of Jonaraja and chronological tables of Hindu and Muslim Kings, critical historical data etc.

442. KAUL (Sri Kanth). *Ed* Rajatarangini of Srivara and Suka. Hoshiarpur. Vishvesharanand Institute, 1968. P 478. (Hindi).

Based on various original manuscripts and other available materials, contains critical annotations and text of comparative data. Describes the history of medieval Kashmir. Makes an assessment of the life and works of Srivara and Suka in the proper context.

443. KENNEDY (J). Secret of Kanishka. *JRASBI* 1912. P 665-688.

Describes Kanishka as one of the great emperors of Kushan dynasty. States that his secret lies in his achievements, inscriptions, his coinage, his scholarship and his conquests. Lauds his role for holding 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir. Gives an account of Kanishka as ruler and regards him a wise king of his times.

444. KRISHNA MOHAN. Kalhana's Chronicle. *JKUR* V. 2 No. 2; Dec. 1959. P 28-43.

Evaluates Kalhana's Rajatarangini and describes it as a true Chronicle of Sanskrit literature. Discusses the life and times of Kalhana and mentions the reasons which stimulated him to write this Chronicle. Examines the Rajatarangini (which consists of 8 books and written nearly in 8000 verses), its style and praises Kalhana for recording the past history of the people of Kashmir. Comments on the position of Kalhana and the impartiality he maintained while recording the facts

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of past in his scholarly work which became a source of inspiration for the later historians.

445. MADHVI/YASIN. Kalhana and His Rajatarangini. JKUR V. 10 No. 1; Sept. 1968. P 45-51.

Provides a brief life sketch of Kalhana. Examines Rajatarangini and its style. Gives reasons and motives which led Kalhana to record the past history of Kashmir. Praises him for maintaining impartiality while recording the events of the past. Says that Kalhana studied the original sources including inscriptions before writing Rajatarangini. Criticises Kalhana for not analysing and discussing the sources, while providing legendary narrative and chronological data. Regards him as a poineer for setting up the tradition of history writing in Kashmir.

446. MANZOOR FAZLI. Racial Admixture of the People of Kashmir. *KT* Oct. 22, 1989.

Makes a study of the various races of Kashmir. States that there had been a process of racial admixture in the Valley since ancient times. Quotes 'Nilmatapurana' the early literary product of the Valley which records that Kashmir was inhabited by Nagas, the Pisacas, the Darvas etc. Also tells about the Jewish origin of the people of Kashmir.

447. MOLONY (E). History of Kashmir. Madras, Christian literature Society for India, 1921. P 31.

Brings into light the salient facts of the history of Kashmir. Discusses briefly the rule of eminent Kings and Rajas like Ashoka, Kanishka, Lalitaditya, Avantivarman, Rinchan Shah, Bud Shah, Akbar, etc. Also highlights social structure, political and religious institutions of Hindus in ancient Kashmir.

448. PANDIT (S L). Some Salient Aspects of Kashmir History. *KSR* V 19. No. 6; June 1981. P 7-9.

Examines different features of Kashmir history since its origin in the light of the description given in the Nilamat Purana, when the Valley was a vast inland sea. Speaks about Kashmir's glorious past and its independent status during Hindu and Muslim period. Highlights rule of Lalitaditya and Zian-ul-Abidin, who have illuminated the pages of Kashmir history. Analyses the past cultural links of Kashmir with India and Central Asia. Regards Kashmir's communal harmony as a matter of historical growth.

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449. PIR (S L). Some Historical landmarks and Anecdotes. *KT* V. 2 No. 2; Oct.-Nov. 1977. P 32-36.

Describes Kashmir's glorious past with many historical monuments and symbolic antiquities in an interesting style. States that the Kashmir was a major seat of learning during Ashoka's and Kanshika's times. Praises Kashmir's composite culture during different periods of its history. Throws light on Heuin Tsang's visit to Kashmir regarding completion of his study and research. Comments on Kashmir's progress in various fields during the reign of Avantivarman and Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin.

450. QURASHI (Aziz Ahmad). Asrar-i-Kashmir. Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons, 1957. P 412, Illus. (Urdu).

Gives a detailed information regarding the origin of Kashmiris. States the Kashmiris are originally Jews and proves this by comparing the Jewish and Kashmir culture. Says that Prophets of Bani Israil viz. Moses and Christ have either visited or are buried in Kashmir. Contains information on history, geography, customs, culture and the archaeology of Kashmir.

451. QURASHI (F A). Buddhist Period in Kashmir History. *Kashmir* V. 9 No. 1; 1959. P 5-6.

Deals with history of Kashmir during the Buddhist period in the third and fourth century B.C. Discusses the spread of Buddhism when the Kashmir was ruled by the emperor Ashoka and Kanishka. Describes the importance of Kashmir as Buddhist seat of learning during this time. Also gives an account of the administration, art and architecture, sculptures and ceremonies practised by the people during this period in Kashmir.

452. RABBANI (G M). Ancient Kashmir; a Historical Perspective. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1981. P 263.

Describes ancient history of Kashmir. Provides an account of the land, its people, their origin, sources of history, ancient capitals, lakes, rivers, festivals, etc. Throws light on the economic and social conditions of the people of Kashmir prevailing during ancient times. Discusses rise and fall of various dynasties such as Korkota and Lohara during Hindu period. Also provides an account regarding the arrival of Muslims in Kashmir Valley in the beginning of 8th century.

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453. RAGHAVAN (V). Kashmir in Ancient Times. *IWI* V. 87 March 20, 1966. P 12-13.

Describes Kashmir's early history and its glorious past, its ancient and traditional ties with rest of the India, sources of its early culture and history. States that Kashmir has always been an integral part of India in the light of its culture and thought.

454. RAY (Sunil Chandra). Early History and Culture of Kashmir. New Delhi, Munshi Ram Monoharlal, 1979. P 288.

Provides cultural, religious and social account of the people of Kashmir. Brings out unique characteristics of Kashmir history. Traces historically political, social, cultural and economic developments froms earliest times up to 1338 A.D.

455. SADHU (J N). Historic Ties Between Kashmir and China. *KT* V. 2 No. 1; P 12-13.

Makes a study of Kashmir-China relations when scholars and monks used to visit China between 10th and 11th centuries. Discusses the development and impact of Buddhist philosophy on Kashmir. Throws light on the importance of these relations which existed between the two countries since ancient times.

456. SAFAYA (R N). Ancient Kashmir, a Centre of Sanskrit learning. *Kashmir* V.8. No. 7-8; July-Aug. 1958.

States that the Kashmir has remained a centre of learning and culture since ancient times. Lauds Kashmir's valuable contribution in the historical literature, medicine, grammer, poetics, music, drama, fiction and philosophy. Pays tributes to Kalhana for writing Rajatrangini purely in a historical manner. Explain that before Kalhana many historians have also recorded the past history of Kashmir.

457. THOMAS (F W). Date of Kenishka. *JRASBI* 1913. P 627-650 and 911-1042.

Critically discusses J. Kennedy's article 'Secret of Kanishka. Participants of the discussion are J.F. Fleet, Vincent Smith L.D. Bernett, etc. Authors expresse views on various aspects of historical importance viz., Kanishka's nationality, actual date of 4th Buddhist Council, weights of gold coins during Kanishka's period etc. Discussion takes place in the light of various historical sources notably the reports of famous Chinese traveller and great Buddhist scholar Hieun Tsiang.

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458. TRIVEDE (D S). Revised Chronology of Kashmira Kings. *JIH*. V.18 Pt. 1; April 1939. P 46-63.

Makes a detailed study of Kashmir chronology from the earliest times. Regards it important for historians of the world. Praises M. A. Stein for writing the Chronology of Kashmir in the light of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Discusses view points of eminent historians like H.G. Wells, Hassan etc. regarding the change in the dates mentioned in Rajatarangini. Provides a revised and detailed chronological chart of 140 Kings of Kashmir who ruled between 2137 B.C.—1148. A.D.

459. UPADHYAYA (B S). Queen Didda. *Kashmir* V.4, No. 2; Feb. 1954. P 28.

Makes a brief study of this great queen who dominated the historical scene of Kashmir from 950 to 1000 A. D. Contains the views of Kalhana regarding the struggle and success of her existence. Describes a few battles she fought with her enemies in order to safeguard her throne. Also highlights Didda's ambitions and policies followed by her during 50 years rule on Kashmir.

460. VED KUMARI. Nilmat Purana; a Cultural and Literary Study of a Kashmir Purana 2V. Srinagar, J & K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, 1968.

An ancient Sanskrit text of great historical value.

V. 1. Describes many aspects of the people of Kashmir regarding their customs, traditions, sacred places, myths of its original inhabitants and their gradual displacement by others, legends regarding origin of Kashmir, etc. Throws much light on the social conditions of ancient Kashmir.

V. 2. Provides text of Nilmat Purana in Dev-Nagari script and its English translation.

461. WILSON (H H). The Hindu History of Kashmir. Calcutta, Sushil Gupta 1960. P 159.

Based on Kalhana's Rajatarangini, throws light on the important historical events of Kashmir during Hindu Period. Traces the history of Kashmir from earliest times till the final conquest of India by Muslims.

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HISTORY—MUSLIM PERIOD

462. ABUL FAZAL. Kashmir During the Mugals. *In his* Aini-Akbari. Translated from original Persian by H.S. Jarratt. Calcutta, Asiatic Society, 1891. V 2.

Gives a full description of Mughal rule in Kashmir right from Akbar's invasion in 1586 A.D. Highlights the different aspects of Mughal rule in Kashmir.

463. ALBADAONI (Abdul Qadir). Muntakhab-ut-Tawa-rikh. Translated from Persian and edited by T. W. Hage. V. 2, Reference to Kashmir from P 127-415.

Contains reference to the history of Kashmir from 1586 onwards when Kashmir came under the Mughal rule. Describes the different political and historical events relating to Kashmir in the right perspective.

464. BAHARISTAN-I-SHAHI. By an anonymous Kashmiri Writer. *Edited* with introduction by Akbar Haderi Kashmiri. Budgam, Anjuman-i-Shar-E-Shiyan, 1982. P 446. (Persian) English tr. by [illegible] N. Pandit, 1991.

Based on the sources of Sanskrit chronicles of Jonararja, Srivara and Persian accounts of Mulla Ahmed, Mulla Nadir, Qazi Ibrahim and Hassan Qari, describes the history of Kashmir from the reign of Rinchan Shah upto the invasion of emperor Akbar. Highlights various aspects of Muslim rule in Kashmir with historical background. Gives and account of the political conditions before and after the conquest of Kashmir by Akbar.

465. BARNIER (Francois). Aurangzeb in Kashmir. Translated from French by Irving Brook. Edited by D.C. Sharma. New Delhi, Rima Pub. House, 1988. P 136.

Gives a description of the Valley of Kashmir in the form of letters written by Bernier to his friends during 3 months stay in Kashmir in the reign of Aurengzeb. Throws much light on Kashmir society *e.g.,* physical features of Kashmiri men and women, their artistic instincts, their superstitious beliefs etc. Tells about trade and industries of Kashmir especially Kashmir's famous shawl industry. Also contains reference about Kashmir's relations with Central Asia and Tibet.

466. CHADURAH (Haider Malik). History of Kashmir. *Edited and translated* by Razia Bano. Delhi, Bhavana Prakashan, 1991. P 107.

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Describes the history of Kashmir from ancient to medieval period. Provides a Geographical account and anecdotes about the Sufis of Kashmir. States that the effort has been made to follow the text closely and translated verses along with the text have been given in the body. Contains annotations in order to explain ambiguous points, historical illusions, chronological mistakes, identification of places and names as well as correct forms of the Sanskrit and Persian from the original sources.

467. DARAKSHAN ABDULLAH. Religious Policy of the Sultans of Kashmir (1320-1586 A.D.) Depatt. of History, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar 1991. P 196. (Ph.D. Thesis).

Throws light on the various sources used for completion of this work. Describes with historical perspective the foundation of Sultanate in Kashmir. Examines formative period and the missionary immigration from Central Asia to Kashmir. Defines the concept of orthodoxy and Saga of liberal ideology during the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Evaluates the revival of Orthodoxy and its different phases and also mentions the reasons regarding break down of the Sultanate. Contains appendixes regarding letter of Mir Sayyed Ali Hamadani to Sultan Qutab-ud-Din, Kotihar Stone Slab inscriptions of Sultan Shihab-ud-Din and Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin and two photographs of Madin Sahib Mosque.

468. DHAR (K N). Benevolent Budshah. *JKRB* V.1 No. 1; 1976. P 27-29.

Gives a brief description of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (Budshah) and his rule. Quotes Jonararja, who was a contemporary of Budshah, regarding his rule and achievements. Says that Jonaraja's narritive about Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin is impartial as confirmed by the later historians like Mirza Mehdi, Syed Ali, Hyder Malik Chaudura and others. Pays high tributes to Budshah for being kind to his subjects, for his policy towards Hindus and his love for the literature, arts and crafts of Kashmir.

469. DHAR (P K). Budshah-lover of Art, Symbol of Secularism. *KT*. Nov-Dec. 1976.

Evaluates the qualities of this great king of Kashmir who lived six centuries back and is still remembered with genuine reverence. Gives an account of his religious tolerance, his

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liberal policy, his love for arts and culture of Kashmir. Regards him as Akbar of Kashmir.

470. DUGHLAT (Mirza Mohammad Haider). Tarikh-i-Rashid; a history of the Mughals of Central Asia. *Edited* with commentary, notes and map by N. Elias. Translated from Persian by E. Denison Ross. Chap. XCVII-CIII, P 424-442.

Describes the history of Kashmir from earliest times to the medieval period. Contains useful information about Sultan Sad's expedition of Ladakh, Kashmir, Tibet and Mirza Haider's conquest of Kashmir in 1541 A.D. Provides information on the prevailing conditions during the last days of independent Kashmir. Also gives an account of the geographical position, products, beautiful places and religious sects of Kashmir.

471. DUTT (Jogesh Chandra). Medieval Kashmir. *Edited* with notes by S.L. Sadhu, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers 1993. P 352.

Based on Jonaraja's, Shrivara's and Sukha's Rajatrangini. covers 500 years of medieval history of Kashmir. Describes rule of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Throws light on his Kingdom, festivals, promotion of learning, Sultan's last days etc. Also deals with the rule of other Sultans like Haider Shah, Hassan Shah, Feteh Shah and Mohammad Shah. Contains 7 appendixes about Mirza Haiders invasion, reappearance of Kashgaris, Chak rulers and Akbar's first visit to Kashmir.

472. FAROOQ QURASHI. Yousuf Shah Chak. *Kashmir.* V.7 No. 3 ; March 1957. P 69-70.

Describes the reign of Yousuf Shah Chak who ruled Kashmir from 1579 to 1585. Provides a brief account of the origin of Chaks and their role in the politics of Kashmir. Gives a full description of the events as to how the King fell in love with Habba Khatoon, a great poetess and singer of Kashmir. Critically examines the policies and the administration of Yousuf Shah Chak who eventually fell victim to Mughal conspiracy resulting thereby the annexation of Kashmir to the Mughal Empire. Describes Yousuf Shah's last days and his death during exile in Bihar.

473. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). Shabab-E-Kashmir. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1984. P 323. (Urdu).

Gives a biographical sketch of the Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, the Budshah of Kashmir. Discusses his rule over Kashmir and

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highlights the developments which took place during this period *e.g.* his administration of Justice, developments of handicrafts, his love for music and knowledge, scholars and courtiers of that time, historians like Jonaraja and Som Pandit etc. etc. Also gives a brief account of Sufis and Rihis of Kashmir during Budshah's reign viz. Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali, Sheikh Bahaw-ud-Din Gunj Baksh, Syed Janbaz Wali, Mir Syed Mohammad Amin Owaisi, Qazi Mulla Jamal-Ud-Din, Hazrat Syed Mohammad Madni etc.

474. FAUQ. (Munshi Mohammad Din). Tarikh-i-Badshahi. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1944. P 520. (Urdu).

Gives a detailed historical account of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Throws much light on the developments made in various fields during his rule. Makes a complete study of historical events of 15th century Kashmir in comparison with the Indian rulers of that period.

475. HAIG (Wolseley) *Ed.* Kingdom of Kashmir. *In his* Cambridge History of India, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1928 V. 3. P 277-293.

Describes the history of Kashmir from 1346 A.D. when Kashmir came under the Muslim rule to 1586 A.D. when Kashmir was annexed by the Emperor Akbar. Discusses the important historical developments of Kashmir which took place during this period.

476. HAMADANI (Hakim Ghulam Safdar). Shiyan-i-Kashmir. Srinagar, Ali Mohd. & Sons, 1970. P 308. (Urdu).

Gives a full description of historical events right from the emergence of Islam upto the conquest of Kashmir by Dogras. Describes the visit of Mir Shams-ud-Din Iraqi, the founder of Shiaism in Kashmir. Gives an account of Chak dynasty and its rule in Kashmir till the invasion of emperor Akbar. Throws light on the culture and customs of the people of Kashmir. Also provides a brief biographical sketch of important Shia personalities of Kashmir.

477. INDIAN HISTORY Congress 47th Session Srinagar 1986. Proceedings V.I. Delhi, Indian History Congress, Depatt. of History, Univ. of Delhi 1987.

47th Session of the Indian History Congress was held under the auspices of the Kashmir University, Srinagar from Oct. 7-9, 1986. The papers presented in the congress were published

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and the following 6 papers pertain to various aspects of Kashmir.

1. Political Instability in Early Medieval Kashmir by Dr. M.K. Dhar. P 113-121.
2. Kashmir Savism vis-a-vis Archaelogical Finds and literary Traditions by Dr. Y.B. Singh, P 214-221.
3. The Social Dimensions of Mystical Philosophy of Nur-ud-Din Rishi Kashmiri by Mohammad Ishaq Khan P 255-264.
4. Mulla Shah Kashmiri and the Mughal Rulers by Dr. F.Z. Bilgrami P 277-278.
5. Some Features of the Agrarian Crisis in Kashmir (AD 1753-1819) by Dr. Mushtaq Ahmad Kaw P 406-416.
6. Kashmir Scroll Painting by Shiv Kumar Sharma P 446.

478. IQBAL AHMAD. Sultan Sikindar - a historical legend *GK* Dec. 25, 1994.

Gives a description of the rule of Sultan Sikinder who ruled Kashmir from 1389 to 1413 A.D. Criticises historians like Jonaraja for having exaggerated facts about this King. Says that Jonaraja has based his wrong hypothesis on the information provided by Kalhana. States that Kalhana's account regarding destruction of temples by Sikindar, has neither been supported by any archaeological source nor any other literary source. Says that Sultan was a great builder who constructed numerous mosques and monsteries of the wooden architecture which are still existing in Kashmir.

479. KAPUR (M L). A Short History of Medieval Kashmir 1320-1586. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1971. P 266.

Discusses the history of medieval Kashmir. Gives an account of the political, religious, social, economic and cultural aspects of medieval Kashmir. Provides a geographical account of Kashmir. Discusses in detail the rule of Shah Mir and Chak dynasty. Also examines the factors responsible for the spread of Islam in Kashmir.

480. KAUL (Jayalal) Haba Khatoon *in his* Studies in Kashmir. Srinagar, Kapoor Brothers, 1968 Chap 11. P 186-201.

Discusses various aspects of the life of Haba Khatoon who lived in 16th century A.D. Regards her life story as a romantic story who from a country girl and a farmer's

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daughter became a famous queen of Kashmir. States that Haba Khatoon not only patronised arts of Kashmir but also guided the political destiny of Kashmir during a troublesome time. Says that she is known to this day not because of queen but as a poet and singer of *Lol* lyrics. Regards her as a well known musical composer of our classical music *i.e. Sufiana Kalam.* Gives an account of her last days when Akbar defeated Yousuf Shah Chak and exiled him and she sang love songs in bitter frustration.

481. MASOODI (M M). Renchan Se Ranjeet Tak (History of Kashmir) Srinagar, Book Media, 1993. P 154. (Urdu).

Briefly covers 500 years Muslim rule in Kashmir. Discusses advent of Islam in Kashmir and highlights various aspects of Muslim rule right from Renchan to the end of Afghan rule. Gives an account of political, social, administrative and cultural aspects of this period. Lays emphasis on Afghan period and quotes Ab. Karim Khan's history *'Bayan-i-Waqah'* in this behalf. Contains useful information about Afghanistan, Afghan tribes, their culture, traditions and customs.

482. MATTOO (Abdul Majid). Kashmir Under Mughals 1586-1752. Srinagar, Golden Horde Enterprises, 1988. P 271.

States that the study is based on the authentic sources such as Historical works of general character, provincial sources, administrative manuals, travellers accounts, inscriptions etc. Discusses reasons as to how emperor Akbar was successful to bring about Kashmir's annexation to the Mughal empire. Highlights main factors in this behalf. Contains information about land revenue system, subahdari system, judicial and police administration during Mughal rule in Kashmir. Makes a study of social conditions, economic development, religious life, learning and literature, art and architecture of Kashmir during this period.

483. MODI (Jivanji Jamshedji). A Few Persian Inscriptions of Kashmir. *JBBRAS* V.2, No. 2; April 1927. P 184-212.

Gives details about Persian inscriptions of Shah Hamadan Mosque, Jamia Masjid, Hazratbal Mosque, etc. Inscriptions contain very valuable historical information and provides historical data of important events. Highlights various aspects of Muslim rule from Shah Hamadan's visit to the end of Maughal rule in Kashmir.

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484. MOHAMMAD AZAM (Dedamari). Tarikh-i-Kashmir-i-Azam. Lahore, Muhamadi Press, 1886. P 296. (Persian).

Regarded as popular source of information, describes the political history of medieval Kashmir. Provides a brief account of Muslim mystics and poets of Kashmir. Gives some prominence to the exposition of Muslim polity in the Valley of Kashmir.

485. MOHAMMAD YASIN. Jahangir in Kashmir; an account of accounts. *JKUR* V.10 No. 1; Sept. 1968. P 41-44.

Contains views of Emperor Jahangir about Kashmir as recorded in his memoir "Tuzk-i-Jahangiri" Says that Jahangir loved Kashmir and was impressed by its natural beauty. Contains views of Jahangir about the river Jehlum, Safron fields of Pampore, seasons of Kashmir, Kashmiri fruits, products, customs and the traditions of its inhabitants.

486. MOHIBUL HASSAN. Kashmir Under the Sultans. Calcutta, Iran Society 1959. P 338.

Provides a detailed history of Kashmir from the foundation of Sultanate till its conquest by emperor Akbar in 1586 A.D. Describes political, social, and economic life of the people during this period. Highlights the administrative institutions and cultural activities under the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Discusses the rule of eminent kings like Shah Mir, Zain-ul-Abidin, Shahab-ud-Din, etc. Also states as to how the message of Islam was brought in Kashmir.

487. NAHAVANDI (Mulla Abdul Baqi). Zikr-i-Hukami Valiyati Dilpazeer Kashmir. *In his* Masir-i-Rahimi. *Ed.* by M. Hidayat Hussain. Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1924. V. 1, P 199-265. (Persian).

Based on the memories of Abdul Rahim Khani-Khanan, briefly describes the rule of Shah Mir dynasty in Kashmir. Highlights the administration, achievements and policy of important Kings of this dynasty *e.g.* Sultan Shahab-ud-din, Sultan Sikandar, Zain-ul-Aibidin, Fateh Shah, Mirza Hyder, etc.

488. NEWALL (DJF). A Sketch of the Mohomedan History of Cashmere. *JASB* V. LXV Pt. 1, No.2; 1896. P 409-460.

Based on Rajatarangini and other historical sources, provides a detailed sketch of Kashmir history during Muslim period.

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Starts from 1305 A.D. when Raja Sudev ascended the throne and Shah Mir appeared on the political scene of Kashmir. States as to how Rinchan Shah captured the throne of Kashmir in 1321 A.D. with Shah Mir as Minister. Traces historically the developments of Kashmir since 1341 A.D. with Shah Mir as first Muslim King upto 1586 A.D. when Kashmir was annexed by the emperor Akbar. Also throws some light on the Afghan and Sikh rule in Kashmir.

489. NILLA CRAMCOOK. Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. *Kashmir*. V.4 No. 11; Nov 1954. P 235-238.

Makes a concise study of the rule and administration of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled Kashmir during 15th century A.D. Describes his period as the golden age of Kashmir. Examines his policies which he formulated for the well being and the prosperity of his subjects. Regards him a great secular ruler for treating Hindus and Muslims alike.

490. NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD. Sultans of Kashmir *In his* Tabaqat-i-Akbari. Translated from Persian into English by Brajendranath De and Baini Prasad. Calcutta, Royal Asiatic Society, 1924. V. 3.

Makes a reference regarding the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Throws much light on the historical and political conditions of that period. Praises the rule of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin who is regarded as symbol of secularism in the history of Kashmir.

491. PARMU (R K). A History of Muslim Rule in Kashmir; 1320-1819. Delhi, People's Pub; House, 1969. P 544.

Provides a detailed history of the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Contains geographical features and the historical background of Kashmir since earliest times. Highlights the different aspects of Sultans, Chaks, Mughals and Afghans regarding their policies and achievements during their rule in Kashmir.

492. QURESHI (F A). Kashmir Under the Mughals. *Kashmir* V. 7 No. 8; July 1957. P 195-196.

Briefly examines the history of Kashmir during Mughal period. States as to how Akbar's army under Raja Bhagwan Das and Muhammad Qasim Khan invaded Kashmir. Describes the visits paid by Mughal Kings and their artistic tastes resulting in the building of famous gardens and mosques in Kashmir. Says that arts and crafts and the literature flourished in Kashmir under the patronage of the Mughal Emperors.

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493. RAZIA (Sajad Naheer). Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin 'Budshah'. New Delhi, National Book Trust 1975. P 88. (Urdu).

Mentions briefly Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin's 50 years rule in Kashmir. Regards this period as a period of prosperity and developments in the history of Kashmir. Discusses policies, achievements, character etc. of this great King in a very interesting manner.

494. RODGERS (Chas J). Sultans of Kashmir. *JASB* V. 54 No. 1; 1885. P 92-139, 3 Plates.

Based on the study of manuscripts, provides a historical account of Kashmir from 724 A.D. when Zulju attacked Kashmir up to the invasion on Kashmir by Mughal Emperor Akbar. Throws light on the rule and administration of famous Muslim kings like Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, Sultan Shahab-ud-Din, Yousuf Shah Chak etc. Also gives a description of the coins during the Sultanate period in Kashmir.

495. VIJAY KOUL. Peasant Lass who Became the poetess Queen of Kashmir. *KSR* V. 19, No. 6; June 1981. P 11-13.

Provides a brief account of Habba Khatun, the poetess queen of Yousuf Shah Chak. Gives her family background, her early life and the episode which impressed Yousuf Shah Chak to choose her as his queen. Comments on her life as queen of Kashmir for 14 years. Describes the tragic part of her life which started when emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir and imprisoned Yousuf Shah Chak in Bihar.

496. WAKHLU (Som Nath). Habba Khatoon; The Nightingale of Kashmir. Delhi, South Asia Publications, 1994. P 252.

Based on historical works of Birbal Kachru, Hassan, Fauq, Parmu, GMD Sofi etc; gives a full biographical sketch of Habba Khatoon, the legendary queen of Kashmir. Provides English translation of the poems of Habba Khatoon. States that her verses throw much light on her life. Gives historical description of Kashmir during the last stages of Sultanate period *i.e.* from 1561 to 1588 A.D. Contains information about the teachings of two great mystics of Kashmir-Nund Rishi and Lal Ded, who have greatly inspired and influenced the people of Kashmir.

497. WANI (Nizam-ud-Din) Muslim Rule in Kashmir 1554 to 1586 A.D. New Delhi, Anmol Publications 1993. P 308.

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Gives a detailed description about the Chaks in Kashmir. Provides an account of Chak rule in Kashmir especially their efforts of consolidation in this behalf. Discusses thoroughly the reign of Yusuf Shah Chak and Yaqub Chak. Throws light on administrative structure, social, economic and cultural conditions of Kashmir during this period. Also discusses the fall of Chak rule and annexation of Kashmir by the Mughal ruler Akbar. Contains some appendixes regarding the historical sources pertaining to the book, topography and the religious controversies in Kashmir during the Chak period.

498. ZUTSHI (N K). Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir; an age of enlightenment. Jammu, Nupur Prakashan, 1976. P 247.

Describes reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin as remarkable in the History of Kashmir. Compares him with emperor Akbar and the other best rulers of the world for his highest spirit of humanism, religious tolerance, efficient administration and for his keen interest in the development of arts and crafts of Kashmir.

HISTORY—SIKH PERIOD (1819-1846)

499. BANERJEE (Indu Bushan). Kashmir Rebellion and the Trial of Raja Lal Singh. Indian History Congress Proceedings (Third Session) Calcutta, 1936. P 1309-1329.

Gives a detailed description of the trial of Raja Lal Singh by the British Tribunal during Dec. 1846 in the light of historical facts. Makes a study of the facts of first Anglo-Sikh war which paved the way for independent possession of Kashmir to Raja Gulab Singh by East India Company through the Treaty of Amritsar. Highlights the incidents which led to the revolt against Gulab Singh for occupying Kashmir just after execution of the treaty. Examines the role of Sheikh Imam-ud-Din during 1846 and his secret pacts with Raja Lal Singh for retaining the Sikh Sovereignty over Kashmir. Also discusses various aspects of Raja Lal Singh's trial in the right historical perspective.

500. CUNNINGHAM (Josephy Davey). A History of the Sikhs; from origin of the nation to the battles of Sutlej. New revised edition. *Edited* by H.L.O. Garrett. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1981 Chap 6-7, P 145-223.

Gives a full description of the Sikh rule in Kashmir from 1819 to 1846. Discusses historical and political developments of

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Kashmir during this period. Also highlights economic and social conditions of the people during 27 years Sikh rule in Kashmir.

501. HARBANS SINGH. Liberation of the Valley of Kashmir. *In his* Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Amritsar, Sikh Pub; House, 1952. Chap 8.

States as to how Maharaja Ranjit Singh made preparations for the conquest of Kashmir in 1819 and occupied Rajouri, Poonch and Srinagar. Discusses policies and programmes of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the steps he took for the well-being of its inhabitants. Analyses various aspects of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's character. Also contains Ranjit Singh's views and interest for the development of trade and commerce of Kashmir.

502. HASRAT (B J). *Ed.* The Punjab Papers. Hoshiarpur, The Author, 1970. P 24-149.

Study is based on the selection from the private papers of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Viscount Harding and Marquis of Dallousie during 1839-1849. Reviews different aspects of Kashmir history from economic and political point of view. Contains references regarding pitiable conditions of the people during the Sikh rule in Kashmir.

503. HISTORY OF the Sikhs together with a concise account of Punjab and Cashmere. Calcutta, D'Rozarie & Co. 1846. P 224 Chap. 3.

Gives an account of history, religion, topography, climate, products, manners and customs of the people of Kashmir. Reviews the policy and administration of Sikh rulers between 1819-1846 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

504. KHUSHWANT SINGH. Kashmir under Sikhs. *In his* Ranjit Singh Maharaja of Punjab, 1780-1839. London, Allen and Unwin, 1962. Chap 10, 11, 13. P 105-138.

Describes Kashmir history under the Sikh rule from 1819. Analyses the different aspects of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's character. Throws light on his invasion of Kashmir in 1819. Also provides a brief historical account of the rise of Sikhs on the political scene of the country.

505. PARMU (R K). A History of Sikh Rule in Kashmir 1819-1846. Srinagar, Government Press, 1977. P 428.

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Makes a detailed study of 27 years Sikh rule in Kashmir. Narrates the historical background that resulted in the annexation of Kashmir by Ranjit Singh. Describes political disorders and the developments during Sikh rule in Kashmir from 1819 till the first Anglo-Sikh war, resulting in the creation of modern State of Jammu and Kashmir.

506. SHARMA (D C). Kashmir: Agriculture and Land Revenue System Under the Sikh Rule. New Delhi, Rima Pub. House 1986. P 160.

Discusses history of agriculture and land revenue system during sikh rule in Kashmir. Gives an account of the economic conditions of the peasants during the Sikh rule Briefly discusses political history of this period. Examines agrarian system and proprietary righters of Kashmiris in land before Sikh rule. Also throws light on physical and natural resources, mode of production and civil administration of Sikh Governors.

507. SHARMA (D C). Kashmir Under the Sikhs. Delhi, Seema Pub, 1983. P 334.

Presents a valuable study and account of Sikh rule in Kashmir since 1819. Discusses Ranjit Singh's conquest of Kashmir and the administration of Sikhs through their governors till 1846. Gives an account of social and economic life of the people during 27 years Sikh rule. Also throws light on the great famine of 1833 which brought total devastation in the Valley of Kashmir.

508. SMITH (G C) *Ed.* History of the Reigning Family of Lahore with some Account of the Jammu Rajas. Delhi, Parampara, 1979. P 263.

Provides an account of Jammu history and Sikh rule in Kashmir. Discusses the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, founder of the Sikh empire and his expeditions to Jammu. Also throws light on the policies and administration of the Sikh Governors of Kashmir.

HISTORY—DOGRA PERIOD (1846-1947)

509. BAWA (Satinder Singh). The Jammu Fox: A Biography of Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir 1792-1857. Carbondale, Southern Illinois Univ. Press, 1974. P 263. 15. illus.

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Mainly based on primary sources in English, Persian and Urdu, provides a comprehensive account of Maharaja Gulab Singh's life, such as, his character, motives, policies, Gulab Singh as a man, solider and politician. Discusses in detail the political developments, diplomatic intrigues, sadistic tortures, licentious activities of the Sikh army, economi exploitation of the common people during this period. Contains 4 appendixes of historical importance including Treaty of Amritsar and the secret dispatches of informer Saif-ud-Din.

510. BHAT (Bashir Ahmad). A Critical Study of Majma-at-Tawarikh as source of Kashmir History. Deptt. of History, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar 1984. P 63. (M. Phil thesis).

States that the historical literature demands some basic enquiries for the purpose of its utilization as a source of information *e.g.* as to what was the social, political and religious background of the author, to which political groups the author belongs, what were the religious and political problems of the days of a historian. Gives in this context the life sketch and the family background of Birbal Kachroo. Analysis style, author's attitude towards historical sources, historical casuation and the treatment of history. Also examines Majama-at-Tawarikh as a source for the history of Kashmir.

511. BRINCKMAN (Arthur). Wrongs of Kashmir.... London, Thoms Bosworth, 1868. P 56.

The document relates to the Treaty of Amritsar. Examines the sale deed and criticises it on the ground that the people of Kashmir were sold by the Britishers to Raja Gulab Singh against their wishes. Wants to draw the attention of the government of India as well as the British government towards this inhuman treaty which brought miseries and hardships to the people of Kashmir. Tries to raise the public opinion against the treaty of Amristsar, in order to make the people of Kashmir conscious to get rid of this treaty.

512. DIGBY (William). Condemned Unheard ; the Government of India and Maharaja of Kashmir, a letter to Sir Ughtred Key-Shuttleworth, Under Secretary of State for India. London, Indian Political Agency, 1890. P 226.

Gives a full account of the sale of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh. Says that injustice has been done to the people of

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Kashmir by the Britishers by executing this sale deed in 1846. Describes briefly the history of Kashmir before the advent of Dogra rule. Throws light on the historical facts regarding the treaty of Amritsar. Contains 4 appendexes of historical importance with reference to the treaty of Amritsar and the Verbatim report of the debate of the House of Commons of July 3, 1846.

513. DEV (Jarnail Singh). Natural Calamities in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Ariana Pub. House, 1983. P 166.

Discusses in detail the causes, extent of damages and effects of natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, fires, famines etc. that occured in Jammu and Kashmir from 1846 to 1925. Examines the policies and reactions of Govt. and other humanitarian agencies in this behalf. Also provides statistical data regarding the natural calamities of Kashmir.

514. FORBES (Rosita). India of the Princes. London, Rightbook Club, 1939. P 318.

Contains sketch of Kashmir Maharaja-Hari Singh. Describes his rule in Kashmsir from 1925 to 1947. Gives an account of his policies and programmes and comments an various aspects of his character.

515. GADRU (S N). *Ed.* Kashmir Papers; British Intervention in Kashmir. Srinagar, Free Thought Literature Co; 1973. P 346.

Gives an account of the economic and political oppressions of the people of Kashmir by the Dogra rulers. Describes the course of events leading to the conclusion of the Treaty of Amritsar and the subsequent British intervention in Kashmir affairs. Throws much light on the different historical and political developments of Kashmir which took place during middle of the 19th century.

516. GANHAR (P N). Maharaja Ranbir Singh. *Kashmir* V.9 No.3; March 1959. P 65-67.

Provides a biographical sketch of Maharaja Ranbir Singh who ascended the throne in 1857 after the death of Gulab Singh. Highlights various aspects of his character. Regards him as the best administrator and lover of learning. Praises him for reviving the traditions of great rulers of Kashmir like Avantivarman and Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Also gives a brief account of his policies *e.g.* reorganization of judicial system,

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advancement of trade, Industry and Agriculture, religious policy, etc.

517. HARI OM. Administration of Justice in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light & Life Publishers, 1979. P 241.

Discusses the Judicial administration of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846 to 1947. Examines the Judicial system of Maharajas and their keen interest for Judicial reforms. Assesses the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice under the different Dogra regimes. Also gives an account of the High Court of Judicature between 1928-47 during the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh.

518. KAK (RAM CHANDRA). Jammu and Kashmir State 1846-1890. *AR* V.33 No. 116; 1937. P 775-786.

Provides background of the developments that took place in India and Europe during first half of the 19th century and their impact on Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights role of Gulab Singh in the first Anglo-Sikh war and his recognition as independent Maharaja of J & K State. Discusses clauses of the Treaty of Amritsar. Gives an account of Maharaja's conquest of Ladakh and throws light on the affairs of Chitral, Nagar and Hunza. Analyses the relations between Maharaja and British government regarding the administrative changes since the establishment of Gilgit Agency in 1878.

519. KAPUR (M L). Commission of Enquiry Against Maharaja Gulab Singh for His Role in Second Anglo-Sikh War. New Delhi, Oriental Pub; 1978. P 183.

British government had come across some evidence regarding Gulab Singh' role and support to Sikhs during the second Anglo-Sikh War of 1848. A Commission was constituted to find the facts by the then British government.

Gives a brief report of the Commission of enquiry against Maharaja Gulab Singh, the ruler of J & K State. Throws light on the character and policy of Maharaja and some other matters of vital importance regarding the history of Jammu and Kashmir.

520. KAPUR (M L). History of Jammu and Kashmir; the Making of the State, Jammu, Kashmir History Publications, 1980. V.1.

Gives a detailed account of the circumstances which led to the establishment of modern State of Jammu and Kashmir

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by Raja Gulab Singh in 1846 through the treaty of Amritsar. Discusses Sikh rule in Jammu and Kashmir and the causes of its downfall in the right perspective.

521. KAPUR (M L). Kashmir Sold and Snatched. Jammu, Univ. of Jammu, 1968. P 180.

Discusses various aspects of Anglo-Kashmir relations from 1846 to 1889 A.D. Provides a full gist of the treaty of Amritsar under which the Kashmir was sold to Maharaja Gulab Singh. Throws light on the facts as to how the Kashmir was sold by the Britishers to Raja Gulab Singh in 1846.

522. KAUL (Saligram). Biography of Maharaja Gulab Singh; the Founder of Kashmir State, Srinagar, Saligram Press, 1923. P 257.

Examines various aspects of the character of Maharaja Gulab Singh and the highest rank which he attained by his ability. Describnes his rule and policies which resulted in the expansion of his kingdom. Also throws light on his achievements, conquest of Reasi, Kishtwar, Minor Chitral, downfall of the Sikh rule, conditions of Lahore Darbar, etc.

523. KHAN (G H). Prime Ministers Under Dogras. *SKCR* V.1; 1976. P 28-40.

Discusses the office of Prime Minister, his position and powers during 100 years Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Comments on the role of British government in the the appointment of Prime Ministers through their agent under the different Dogra regimes. Also gives an account of the administration, policy and politics during Dogra rule in Kashmir.

524. KIRPA RAM (Dewan). Gulab Nama; a History of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Translated from Persian by Sukhdev Singh Charak, New Delhi, Light & Life Pub; 1977. P 462.

Written on the model of Abul Fazal's Akbar Nama and shares its virtues and vices, describes the history of Dogras in general and that of Maharaja Gulab Singh in particular. Contains many original documents of Dogra history and rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also highlights the political and social events of Kashmir which took place during the second half of the 19th century.

525. MALIK (Fazal Hussain). Kashmir Aur Dogra Raj; 1948-1931. Srinagar, Gulshan Pub; 1980. P 390. (Urdu).

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518. KAK (RAM CHANDRA). Jammu and Kashmir State 1846-1890. *AR* V.33 No. 116; 1937. P 775-786.

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520. KAPUR (M L). History of Jammu and Kashmir; the Making of the State, Jammu, Kashmir History Publications, 1980. V.1.

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Contains the details regarding 100 years Dogra rule in Kashmir. Describes the economic and social conditions, religious freedom of the people under the different Dogra regimes. Comments on the atrocities and injustice done to the people of Kashmir during this period. Examines the causes and the background of the people's revolution against Maharaja Hari Singh's government on July 13, 1931. Explains the factors that brought Sheikh Abdullah on the political scene of Kashmir.

526. MIR (G A). Saif-ud-Din Papers. *JKRB* V.1 No. 1; P 30-33.

Mirza Saif-ud-Din was appointed by the British authorities as reporter in order to keep them informed about the political and admnsitrative developments of the first two Dogra regimes. Mirza maintained regular records and also kept for himself copies of the despatches. A collection of these copies is avilable in MS form and have been acquired by the Directorate of Libraries, Research and Archives, Srinagar.

Based on the periodical reports despatched by Mirza Saif-ud-Din to the British Resident at Lahore regarding the developements during first two Dogra regimes. Says that the papers are valuable from historical point of view. The author claims that the reports are interesting and contains information of all important acts and affairs of Gulab Singh and Ranbir Singh.

527. NARGIS (Dewan Narsingh Dass). Tarikh-i-Dogra-desh. Jammu, Chand Pub; 1967. P 1123. (Urdu).

Makes a comprehensive and detailed study of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846 to 1947. Describes social and political developments of the State during this period. Gives geographical and historical account of the Jammu region. Narrates a brief historical background which resulted in the establishment of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

528. PANIKKAR (K M). Adviser in Kashmir. *In his* An Autobiography; Translated from Malayalam by Krishnamurthy. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1977. Chap 9, P 73-92.

Author was appointed adviser to Maharaja Hari Singh in January 1928. Maharaja Hari Singh was involved in a case known as Blackmailing of Mr. A. in Paris.

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Reveals some facts about this case of black mailing. Describes other developments regarding the life and character of Maharaja Hari Singh. Comments on the British policy towards Kashmir especially their right to intervene through the British Resident. Also gives a brief account of the Valley and its inhabitants.

529. PANIKKAR (K M). The Founding of the Kashmir State. London, Allan & Unwin, 1930. P 172.

Mentions briefly history of Dogra rule in Kashmir. Throws much light on the facts about the Maharaja Gulab Singh's personalaity which made him the target to bitter attacks by contemporary writers. Also provides a biographical sketch of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

530. PANIKKAR (K M). Gulab Singh ; 1792-1858 Founder of Kashmir. London, Hopkinson, 1930. P 172.

Based on original historical sources, describes the sale of Kashmir Valley by the Britishers to Gulab Singh through the treaty of Amritsar in 1846. Highlights various aspects of Gulab Singh's career *e.g.* Gulab Singh as soldier and statesman, his conquest of Ladakh, Baltistan and Tibet and his policies in the right historical perspective.

531. RAGHAVAN (G S). The Warning of Kashmir. Allahabad, Pioneer Press, 1931. P 119.

Records the history of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846. Describes briefly the political events which took places under the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh. Discusses the different clauses of the treaty of Amritsar which led to the emergence of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

532. REHATSEK (E). A Notice of the Gulab Nama. *IA* V. 19, Oct. 1890. P 289-302.

Reviews the Gulab Nama of Dewan Kirpa Ram, written on the orders and instructions of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. Examines critically the various historical facts mentioned in Gulab Nama. Provides details in support of his contention by quoting the authentic historical sources.

533. SAPRU (Arjun Nath). Building up of Jammu and Kashmir State; being the achievements of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Lahore, Supt. Government Printing 1931. P 90.

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Describes the historical and political achievements of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Throws light on the Treaty of Amristar which paved the way for the Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

534. SATHE (J C). The Dogras. *IWI* V.90 No. 49; 1969. P 6-10.

Describes the origin of Dogras, their heroic exploits in the past history, rise of Gulab Singh and his outstanding achievements viz. his conquest in Central Asia and the consolidation of far-flung areas such as Ladakh, Skurdu, Gilgit and Baltistan. Provides an account of Dogra contribution in the art and literature and the part played by them in the life of the nation.

535. SHARMA (D C). Documentation of Kashmir. Jammu Jay Kay Book House, n.d. P 384.

The author has selected for documentation 10 Newspapers of English language published in India from 14th Sept. 1885 to ending December 1986. The News papers listed are: Military Gazette (Lahore) Cheftain, Englishman, Pioneer, Gazette of India, Indian Daily News, Tribune etc.

States that the back files of these newspapers contain very useful information regarding Jammu and Kashmir State for the period covered therein. Lists Newspapers under subject headings and gives their brief abstract. Arranges all the material in the chronological order.

536. TERRITORIES OF Maharaja Gulab Singh and British India. *JASB* V 17 No 24; Jan-June, 1948.

Comments on the Commission that was appointed in order to avoid the future disputes between Maharaja Gulab Singh and the British Govt. in India. Gives an account of a plan for laying down a permanent boundary through a mountainous region that would preclude future disputes between the two governments.

537. THORPE (Robert). Kashmir Misgovernment. London, Longman's, 1870. P 55.

Contains information as to how the British Govt. in India sold Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh against the wishes of the people. Gives an account of economic and political oppressions of the people of Kashmir by Maharaja's government.

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538. WAKEFIELD (G E C). Recollections; 50 years in the Service of India. Lahore, the Civil and Military Gazette Ltd. 1942. Chap 11, P 179-204.

Author served as Chief Secretary to Maharaja Pratap Singh and Hari Singh during 1920's and in the beginning of 1930's.

Provides an account of historical and political developments of the State. Throws light on the developments of 1931 when the people of Kashmir launched a movement agaisnt the policies of Maharaja Hari Singh's government. Also reveals some facts about the administration and the policies of Maharaja Hari Singh.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1931—1947)

539. AIJAZ (G H). Roots of Kashmir Freedom Movement. *KT* V.3 No. 2-3; 1978.

Brings out the true picture of 1931 events when freedom movement was launched by the people of Kashmir. Highlights its various aspects, reaction of Maharaja Hari Singh's government and his policy of suppression towards this movement. Also provides a brief account of Kashmir's glorious past and comments on the invasion of emperor Akbar on Kashmir in 1586.

540. AZAD (Jagen Nath). Iqbal aur Kashmir. Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons, 1977. Chap 12-13. (Urdu).

Contains various statements of Alama Iqbal relating to the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Supports the people of Kashmir for their legtimate rights. Examines different aspects of this movement in the light of Kashmir's past history.

541. BAKSHI (Ghulam Mohammad). Kashmir Today Through Many Eyes. Bombay, P.C.C. 1946. P 135.

Examines the facts and the circumstances which compelled the people of Kashmir to rise against the despotic rule of Maharaja Hari Singh in 1931. Describes various dimensions of this movement. Also throws light on the part played and the contributions made by the author in the freedom struggle of Kashmir.

542. BARTON. (William). Kashmir 1939-1940. *AR* V. 38 No. 133; P 90-94.

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During the British rule regular adminsitrative reports were being sent to London by the British Residents of Kashmir. The author has made a study of these reports.

On the basis of the study of these reports highlights Kashmir's developments during 1939-1940 viz. administrative set-up of Maharaja's government, claim of National Conference for responsible government, Statistical data of Hindus and Muslims in the education, economic development of Kashmir and the role of Maharaja and his army on the outbreak of Second World war.

543. BAZAZ (P N). The History of Struggle for Freedom in Kashmir. New Delhi, Pamposh Publishers, 1954. P 744.

Makes a detailed study of the freedom movement of Kashmir in the light of its past history. Discusses political, economic and cultural position of Kashmir with historical background. Also gives an account of the later political developments which occurred after 1947 in the State of Jummu and Kashmir.

544. BHAGWAN SINGH. Political Conspiracies of Kashmir. New Delhi, Light & Life Pub; 1973. P 158.

Author served as Personal Secretary to Maharaja Hari Singh. As an eye witness to the developments of Kashmir, gives an account of the freedom movement from 1931 to 1947. Highlights different trends of freedom movement and the reaction of Maharaja's government towards it. Praises the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh and considers him the most progressive and the efficient ruler. Briefly mentions the post partition developments in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also contains text of important treaties, statements and commission reports which are important from the historical point of view.

545. DHAR (P N). Kashmir Problem; Political and Economic Background. *IQ* V 7. No. 2; Apr-June, 1951, P 142-162.

Makes a detailed study of Kashmir dispute. Describes it as something more than Indo-Pak dispute. Highlights the developments of Kashmir's national freedom movement. Provides a historical background of the economic situation of Kashmir and its significance since 1931. Mentions role of Sheikh Abdullah and his broad programme of economic and political reforms which were started during the freedom movement in Kashmir.

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546. FROM FEUDALISM to Democracy-a background. *KT* V 3 No. 1; Sept. 1958. P 1-8.

Mentions the general conditions of the people during Maharaja Hari Singh's rule in Kashmir. Describes the role played by Pandit Nehru and the other Indian leaders in shaping the political destiny of the people since 1931. Throws light on the idea of 'Naya Kashmir' which is the product of this movement.

547. GAJENDRAGADKAR (P B). Kashmir Retrospect and Prospect. Bombay, Univ. of Bombay, 1967. P 147.

Describes in depth the land and the people of Kashmir. Throws light on the origin of the spark of freedom in the minds of the people of Valley since 1931. Explains the factors that changed the political destiny of the people of Kashmir.

548. GANAI (Mohammad Yousuf). Emergence and Role of Muslim Conference in Kashmir. 1932-1939. Depatt. of History, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar n.d P 209. (M.Phil. Thesis).

Makes an evaluation of the factors behind the formation of Muslim Conference in 1932. States that agrarian crisis, labour unrest, spread of education and awakening, Hindu Muslim antagonism and the external factors were main causes for the formation of Muslim Conference. Discusses the aims and objects of Muslim Conference, its nature and split in 1939. Alto throws light on the demands of Muslim Conference, made from time to time in the field of economic, political, education, religious, social welfare programmes and towards the forging of Hindu-Muslim unity.

549 HASSNAIN (F M). Freedom Struggle in Kashmir. New Delhi, Rima Pub. House, 1988. P 168. 12 illus.

In Kashmir. New Delhi, Rima Pub. House. 1988. P 168. 12 illus.

Gives background of historical developments since 1846 when sale deed of Kashmir was executed. Discusses all the political events that took place from 1931 to 1947. Mentions the reasons which compelled the people of Kashmir in 1931 to rise against the Dogra rule. Highlights various phases of the freedom movement *e.g.* formation of Muslim Conference, its conversion into National Conference, quit Kashmir movement, accession with India in 1947. Discusses the role of political leaders like Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Molvi Mohd

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Yousuf Shah and others during this movement. Claims that the book is based on original sources.

550. JAMMU AND KASHMIR. Srinagar Riot Enquiry Committee report. Chairman, Barjor Dalal, Srinagar, Govt. Press 1931. P 54.

The report contains the facts which led to mass disturbances throughout the State on July 13, 1931 *e.g.* the police firing, role of the police, the trial of Maulvi Qadeer etc. Traces the history of grievances of Muslims since 1924 on the basis of a memorandum submitted to Lord Reading, the then Vice Roy of India. Provides an account of the social conditions, religious freedom and the backwardness of the people of Kashmir. Submits recommendations to the Govt. of Maharaja Hari Singh regarding grievances of the Muslims of State.

551. KASHMIR KA Tarikhi Maqaddamah. *Khalid* (Special Number). V.2 No 3; 1946. P 136. (Urdu).

In 1946 Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah challenged the Treaty of Amritsar and raised the slogan of Quit Kashmir. The Government of Maharaja Hari Singh arrested him alongwith some of his colleagues on May 20, 1946, near Urion the charges of sedition. The trial was held at Badami Bagh Contonment.

Discusses various aspects of this historic trial in the light of freedom struggle launched by the people of the State against Maharaja Hari Singh's government. Also gives a description of the people's reaction against this trial.

552. KASHMIR ON Trial; State versus Sheikh Abdullah. Lahore, The Lion Press, 1947. P 224.

Describes the trial of Sheikh Abdullah during Maharaja Hari Singh's regime in 1946. Examines its different aspects with historical background. Reviews the Judgement in the light of statements made by Sheikh Abdullah during the Court proceedings. Contains a lenghty introduction by Pt. Nehru mentioning his veiws on this historic trial.

553. KAUL (Prithvi Nath). Tasweer-i-Kashmir. Delhi, Zeenat Kitab Ghar, 1949. P 347. (Urdu).

Divided into two parts :

Pt. I. Dastan-i-Kashmir. Covers period from 1846 to 1947. Contains information on geographical, social, economic and

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political conditions of Kashmir. Discusses Kashmir's freedom movement and makes its comparison with India's freedom struggle.

Pt. II. Deals with later developments of 1947 when tribesmen raided Kashmir. Gives an account of Kashmir. Question in UN and discusses the difficulties regarding its solution.

554. KHAN (G H). Freedom Movement in Kashmir 1931-1940. New Delhi, Light & Life Pub; 1980. P 523.

Makes a detailed a study of the history of freedom movement in Kashsmir between 1931-1940. Examines the nature and character of this movement. Provides an account of various aspects connected with the freedom movement of Kashsmir *e.g.* its historical background, role of the different communities and political parties, early socio-religious reforms and political movements, etc. States that freedom movement was never communal in its character. Discusses role of Sheikh Abdullah during this movement. Claims to have provided facts and data in the proper context.

555. MANZOOR FAZLI. Socialist Ideas and Movements in Kashmir 1919-1947. New Delhi, Eureka Pub; 1980. P 218.

Examines the developments of socialist ideas and movements in Kashmir between 1919-1947. Regards such ideas as the source and the basic cause for prompting socialist dimensions of National Conference and its economic programme for the uplift of the down-trodden people. Also highlights the revolutionary ideas of the two poets viz. Mehjoor and Azad.

556. MIR (Mohammad Niyaz) *Tr.* Glancy Commission Report. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, n.d. P 179. (Urdu).

The people of Kashsmir submitted a memorandum to Maharaja Hari Singh regarding their grievances in 1931. Maharaja appointed a commission headed by Mr. B.J. Glancy in 1931.

Contains recommendations regarding the freedom of religion, revenue policy, avenues of employment, state subject, educational facilities etc. Also contains orders and instructions of Maharaja's government regarding the implementation of Glancy Commission report.

557. MOHAMMAD YASIN & A.Q. Rafique. *Ed.* History of the Freedom Struggle in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Pub; 1980. P 256.

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Examines the main causes and the nature of the history of freedom struggle in Jammu & Kashmir. Says that the struggle for freedom was a secular one and the main causes for this movement were economic in nature. States that the pattern followed for the freedom struggle was closely linked with that of India and had inspiration of Congress leaders like Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru and Maulana Azad. Also discusses the main trends of Kashmir history, dynamic leadership of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, role of Kashmiri Pandits in the freedom struggle of Kashmir.

558. MOHI-UD-DIN SOFI. Kashmir; 1931 to 1977. Srinagar , Sunobar Pub; 1977. P 278. (Urdu).

Describes the history of Kashmir from 1931 to 1971. Discusses the different phases of the freedom movement. Highlights various political developments of Kashmir since 1947 viz. tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir and India's relations, arrest of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Kashmir conspiracy case, adminsitration and political developments during Bakshi, Shams-ud-Din and Sadiq regimes.

559. RAJANDER SINGH. *Ed.* Sardar Budh Singh Aur Tehriki Huryati Kashmir. Srinagar. All India Youth Educational Forum. 1978. P 223. (Urdu).

Sardar Budh Singh was a veteran freedom fighter who actively took part in the freedom struggle of Kashmir.

Contains a few articles written by Sardar's contemporaries and other leaders of the State. Describes the role of Budh Singh during the freedom movement. Throws light on his sacrifies, especially his contribution for converting Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1939.

560. SANTOSH KAUL. Freedom Struggle in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1990. P 209.

Provides a comprehensive account of freedom struggle in Jammu and Kashmir launched by its people against the despotic rule of Maharaja Hari Singh. Gives a detailed description of the developments that occured during this period *e.g.* Muslim movement for Pakistan in the State, quit India movement, Naya Kashmir Programme, Jinnah and Kashsmir, withdrawal of British from India, tribal invasion, accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India etc.

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561. SHARMA (B P). Mysterious Role of Mr. Wakefield in 1933 Disturbance. *KT* December 26, 1993.

Gives comments on the role of Mr. Wakefield regarding riots of July 1931 following the hearing of the case against Abdul Qudeer inside Srinagar central Jail. Contains information about the statement of Wakefield given before the enquiry Commission headed by Sir Barjor Dalal. Also provides information about political events of Kashmir during this period.

562. STRUGGLE FOR Freedom in Jammu and Kashmir. *SKCR* V. 3, Nov. 1978. (Special Number).

Contains 18 acticles on the various aspects of the freedom movement in Kashmir. Discusses main trends of the freedom struggle and highlights its various phases, *e.g.* historical background of 1931 events, role of the different communities in the freedom struggle, idea of Naya Kashmir, quit Kashmir movement, etc. in the right historical perspective.

563. TASEER (Rashid). Tarikh Hurriyat Kashmir. Srinagar, Muhafiz Pub; 4 V. 1968. (Urdu). V.1. 1931-1935, V. 2. 1935-45; V.3. 1946-1949 V. 4. 1949-1953.

Describes the struggle of the people for the liberation of Kashmir from the despotic rule of Maharaja Hari Singh. Provides a brief historical account of the past and mentions the reasons as to how the Kashmir came under Dogra rule. Draws a parallel between Kashmir freedom movement and that of India. Describes political developments of Kashmir from 1931 to 1953 in an interesting style. Highlights role and contribution of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Molvi Mohammad Yusuf Shah, Chowdhary Abbas etc. in the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Gives a detailed description of the events of 1953 when Sheikh Abdullah was arrested. Also throws light on the role of G.M. Bakshi, D.P. Dhar, Lt. Gen. B.M. Koul etc. in the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah.

564. TENG (M K) & Santosh Koul. Ideological Foundations of National Movement in Kashmir; 1901-1930 *JPS* V.4, No.11; P 25-33.

Examines the historical events of Kashmir since 1846. Analyses the Treaty of Amritsar and its repercussions. Traces the causes of freedom movement in Kashmir since the beginning of the present century in comparison with the freedom

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struggle of India. Discusses the ideologies of the different classes of the people towards the freedom movement. Explains the factors which resulted in the mass upsurge against the Dogra regime. Also Highlights the role of National Conference during the freedom movement of Kashmir.

565. VEENA ZUTSHI. Role of Kashmiri Pandits in the Freedom Struggle of J & K State 1931-1947. Depatt. of History, Univ. Of Kashmir, Srinagar 1981. P 162. (M.Phil. Thesis).

Regards role of Pandits in the freedom struggle of Kashmir as more dynamic and of permanent importance. Attempts to make a full resurgence of the events which led to the various developments in the State. Describes the role of Kashmiri Pandits as significant in the Socio-cultural and political life of Kashmir. Brings all the facts to light which have accelerated the spirit of awakening among masses during the freedom movement in Kashmir. Reveals as to how the Kashmiri Pandits guided their Muslim brotheran to awake from deep slumber of ignorance and to launch an agitation against Dogra oppression in particular and the British Imperialism in general.

566. ZUTSHI (U K). Emergence of Political Awakening in Kashmir. New Delhi, Monohar Publications, 1986. P 252.

Gives a description of Political and Socio-Economic development of Kashmir during 19th century. Makes a detailed study of the freedom struggle in Kashmir. Analyses systematically the issues involved during this period. Also discusses the nature of polity in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during Dogra rule.

POLITICS AND GOVT.—KASHMIR

567. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Kashmir: Need for Flexible Approach. *KT* Oct. 29, 1994.

Gives a background of 1947 events, especially Oct. 26, 1947 when Govt. of India accepted limited accession of Hari Singh thereby paving the way for sending the Indian troops to Kashmir. Says that Maharaja Hari Singh ceded only 3 subjects and the Constitution of India gave sanction to Special Status to J & K by including Art. 370. Quotes excerpts of Pt. Nehru's speech in Lok Sabha on Aug. 7, 1952 regarding India's assurance to the people of Kashmir for deciding their

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future. States that Sheikh Abdullah stressed for wider autonomy but this led to his arrest in 1953 thus marking a sad end of a remarkable experiment of Federalism and the gradual erosion of Special Status. Throws light on the present position of Kashmir and feels that it needs rethinking on both sides. Favours that New Delhi should adopt a flexible approach as it did in October 1947 in order to solve this problem peacefully.

568. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Kashmiryat: India and Pakistan. *KT* June 5, 1994.

Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining the communal harmony at all times. States that even M.A. Jinnah had failed to persuade the Kashmiri people in 1944 to support his idea of two nation theory. Throws light on the advent of Islam in Kashmir, tribal invasion of 1947 and Sheikh Abdullah's concern about the rise of Hindu communalism. Says that Kashmir's Special Status has been steadily eroded by New Delhi.

569. BALRAJ MADHOK. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh : Problem and Solution. New Delhi, Reliance Pub. House, 1987. P 83.

Claims to have provided a realistic study of the developing situation in Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh. Discusses strategic importance of these three regions, conflicting interests and aspirations of their people, growing effect of Islamic fundamentalism on the people of J & K. Highlights role of Hari Singh, Pt. Nehru, Sheikh Abdullah in unfolding Kashmir affairs. Contains 8 appendixes of historical importance regarding Jammu and Kashmir.

570. BALRAJ MADHOK. Kashmir: Centre of New Alignments. New Delhi, Deepak Prakashan, 1963. P 169.

Makes a study of the various aspects of Kashsmir since ancient times. Gives historical and political background of Jammu and Kashmir State since 1846. Discusses political developments of Kashmir after 1947 onwards viz. role of UN, Pakistan's alignment with West and India's drift towards Russian block. Also contains seven appendices of important treaties and agreements.

571. BALRAJ PURI. Jammu and Kashsmir; Triumph and Tragedy of Indian Federalism. New Delhi, Sterling Pub; 1981. P 280.

Examines the working of Indian Federalism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947 in the light of its special

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status. Reviews the relations between British government and the Princely States before independence. Gives an account of the autonomy in Jammu and Kashmir State during British rule in India. Makes a comparison between political movements of Kashmir and India. Analyses thoroughly the political developments and ideologies of Jammu and Kashmir between 1938-1975.

572. BAMZAI (P N K). Kashmir and Power Politics; from Lake Success to Tashkent. Delhi, Metropolitan, 1966. P 341.

Narrates the history of Kashmir in a brief form. Disucsses various aspects of Kashmir Politics in the light of wars through which Kashsmir has passed. Gives an account of the political developments from 1947 till the end of Indo-Pak war of 1965. Also examines the role of big powers towards Kashmir since the issue was brought before U N.

573. BANERJEE (D N). Kashmir Problem and the Principle of Self-determination. *MR* V. 132, No 1; 1973. P 9-16.

Makes an analysis of Kashmir Problem with historical background since 1947. Comments on Pakistan's failure to fulfil the conditions laid down for obtaining people's verdict for the solution of Kashmir issue. Also describes the latter political developments of Jammu and Kashmir.

574. BAZAZ (P N). Can India Retain Kashmir ? *RH* V. 63, No 5; 1972. P 63-66.

Analyses the different aspects of Kashmir Problem from 1947 to Simla Agreement of 1972. Mentions the different political events which occured in relation to Kashmir issue viz. Kashmir's accession to India, Kashsmir Problem in U.N., Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 and Kashmir, etc. Comments on the Indian attitude towards handling of the Kashmir Problem and Pakistan's tactics for becoming a party to this dispute.

575. BAZAZ (P N). Democracy Through Intimidation and Terror; the Untold Story of Kashmir Politics. New Delhi, Heritage Pub; 1978. P 222.

Gives a historical account of Kashmir since the reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Examines various political developments of Kashmir *e.g.* rise of Sheikh Abdullah in 1931, political events of 1947, accession of Kashmir to Indian Union, detention and release of Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Accord, emergence of Janta Party and its role in Kashmir elections of 1977.

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576. BHAT (R K Kaul). Political and Constitutional Development of the Jammu and Kashmir State, Delhi, Seema Publications 1984. P 299.

Makes a comprehensive survey of political and Contitutional development of J & K State right from 1846. Provides an account of the evolution and growth of various political institutions and processes in the State. Gives a description of social, economic and political conditions of the Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights various political developments of the State viz. operation of the British Paramountey, freedom movement, events of 1947, Kashmir's special status, Delhi agreement etc.

577. BRINES (Russell). Indo-Pakistani Conflict. London, Pall Mall Press, 1968. P 481. Chap. 4-5.

Provides a detailed account of the political events of Kashmir since 1947. Discusses different dimensions of Kashmir question and throws light on various aspects of Indo-Pak relations. Regards Kashmir as a hurdle between the two countries in the normalisation of their relations.

578. DEORA (Man singh) and Mrs. Rajinder Grover. *Ed.* Documents on Kashmir Problem. New Delhi, Discovery Pub. House, 1992. 19 Vols.

Claims that the documents listed in this book are authentic. Contains comprehensive and detailed documents on various dimensions of Kashmir dispute. Presents the text of important documents such as, publications of Govt. of India and Pakistan, United Nations official documents, treaties, agreements, proposals, debates of United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, Parliamentary debates, reports and recommendations of various Commissions, official letters and telegrames etc. States that this work is useful for research on various aspects of Kashmir Problem.

579. GANAI (Abdul Jabbar). Kashmir and National Conference and Politics 1975-1980. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1984. P 168.

Makes an analysis of the genesis, role and dominance of National Conference in the politics of Kashmir from 1975 to 1981. States as to how the Muslim Conference was converted into National Conference in 1939. Throws light on New Kashmir Manifesto and the developments of 1947. Discusses

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the formation of Plebiscite front and its policies in the political history of Kashmir from 1955 to 1975. Quotes Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah regarding Kashmir's accession to India and State's relations with India. Contains appendix regarding Kashmir Accord of 1975.

580. HARI OM. Debacle in Kashsmir. New Delhi, Anmol Pub; 1992. P 274.

Discusses in detail the nature of Kashmiri leadership towards British, Dogra rulers, Hindus of Jammu and the Pandits of Kashmir. Contains different aspects of the policy adopted by political parties such as Congress, BJP, Janta Dal, Communist Party, NC etc. towards Kashmir since 1947. Reveals as to how sharp is the difference over the genesis and solution to the on going militancy in Kashmir. Critically makes an assessment of the role played by Pt. Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Sheikh Abdullah, Farooq Abdullah, G.M. Shah etc. in the affairs of Kashmir. Highlights the policy of New Delhi and Srinagar towards the people of Jammu and Ladakh. Also suggests some solutions to the issues pertaining to the three regions of the State. Contains 16 appendices written by eminent politicians and the scholars of the State on Kashmir and Human rights champions, Kashmir crisis, Ladakh and Jammu etc.

581. HUSSAIN (Syed Tassadque) Reflections on Kashmir Politics. New Delhi, Rima Publishing House, 1987. P 223.

A collection of three monographs written during 1986. Explains the events that shook the political life of the people of Kashmir and had a profound effect on their political thinking. States that the monographs indicate the necessity of understanding the Kashmir affairs in their true perspective in order to have a better understanding between the people of Kashmir and the Indian subcontinent. Deals with the problems of communal shock and the constituional despotism. Also contains three essays that provide a key to the understanding of Kashmiri mind.

582. JAIN (A P). Kashmir. *Imprint* V.12 No 3; June 1972. P 27-130.

Author was a Minister in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Nehru and served as his emissary on Kashmir during 1950's.

Gives a detailed description of Kashmir dispute and the internal political developments of the State from 1947 to

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1971 in a lucid form. Reveals some facts regarding the tribal invasion, Kashmsir accession, Mountbetten—Jinnah talks, Abdullah-Hari Singh relations, Sheikh Abdullah's policy and the plan of his arrest in Aug. 1953, role of Bakshi in Sheikh's arrest, Mirdula Sarabahi's relations with Sheikh Abdullah, Nehru-Abdullah relations, Big Power Politics, Indo-Pak relations vis-a-vis Kashmir, etc.

583. KAK (B L). Kashmir Problem and Politics. Delhi, Seema Pub; 1981. P 173.

Goives an account of the political events that took place after 1947. Discusses accession of Kashmir to Indian Union, Confrontation between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, social, political and adminsitrative matters of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, etc. Stresses that Article 370 which governs the Centre-State relations, should be retained. Makes a study of the big powers interest and their intensions towards Ladakh region in view of its important geographical and strategical position.

584. KAK (B L). Kashmir: The Untold Story of Men and Matters. Jammu, Jay Kay Book House, 1987. P 144.

Makes a study of adminsitrative, political and social matters pertaining to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Provides a description regarding the changes that have taken place in the behaviour of Kashmiri people in economic and political spheres. Gives an account of Pak and Chinese attitude towards Kashmir. Provides a significant study of the political gulf between Kashmir Valley and Jammu. Lays stress on the need to retain Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution in respect of Jammu and Kashmir State.

585. KARAN SINGH. Heir Apparent; an autobiography. V.1. Sadar-i-Reyasat V. 2. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1982.

Dr. Karan Singh was Sadar-i-Reyasat of Jammu and Kashmir from 1952-1965 and Governor from 1965-1967.

V. 1. Discusses various aspects of Kashmir politics. Expresses views on the accession of Jammu and Kashmir in the light of internal political developments of 1947. Provides an account of the post accession era upto 1953, when Sheikh Abdullah was arrested. Hgihlights the role of eminent Indian leaders viz. Gandhiji, Lord Mountbatten, Sardar Patel and Pt.

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Nehru in Kashmir affairs, Contains text of the correspondence between Maharaja Hari Singh and the Indian leaders regarding the accession and future set up of Jammu and Kashmir. Also reviews the policies of Sheikh Abdullah and his relations with Maharaja Hari Singh.

V. 2. Discusses all political developments which took place from Aug 1953 to March 1967. Contains information on important events such as India-China War of 1962, theft of Holy relic from Hazratbal Shrine, imprisonment of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Indo-Pak War of 1965, etc. Besides touching several personal matters, quotes some references from the letters written to the President of India regarding the political developments in Jammu and Kashmir.

586. KAUL (Pyarelal). Crisis in Kashmir. Srinagar, Suman Publications, 1991. P 330.

Discusses political developments of Kashmir from 1931 to 1947. Makes a study of important political events that took place from 1947 upto 1990. Throws light on Jammu politics which took a new turn just after the accession of Kashsmir to India in 1947. Analyses the policies of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, G.M. Shah and other leaders in the polity of Kashmir. Discusses militancy in Kashmir and highlights Pakistan's role in this regard. Also describes the exodus of Kashmiri Pandits from Kashmir Valley during 1990 and throws light on their sufferings in migrant camps at Jammu.

587. KHAN (M A). Kashmir Tareekh Ke Aine Main. Mirpor, Azad Kashmir, Lalzar Publishers, 2d. ed. 1989. P 380. (Urdu).

Claims that the book is based on such facts which have not been touched so far. States that events have been examined critically. Gives a brief history of Kashmir. Discusses Kashmir's position at the time of partition of India. Regards Kashmir as an independent State and neither a part of India nor Pakistan. Describes events of Kashmir from 1974 to 1984. Also highlights developments of Azad Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan and the freedom struggle in Kashmir.

588. KORBEL (Josef). Danger in Kashmir. Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1954. P 351.

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Makes a detailed study of the history and politics of Kashmir. Provides some historical background of its past and present. Discusses the political developments of Kashmir from 1947 to 1954. Throws light on the different dimensions of Kashmir problem at length.

589. KULKARNI (S R). The Truth and Kashmir. New Delhi, Krishna Pub. House, 1957. P 128.

Describes briefly the history of Kashsmir. Highlights political developments which took place after 1947. Mentions various aspects of Kashmir issue in the light of historical facts.

590. LAKHANPAL (P L). Essential Documents and Notes on Kashmir Dispute. Delhi, International Pub; 1958. P 272.

Provides a description of the essential documents and other references in relation to Kashmir from the Treaty of Lahore (1846) to Dr. Graham's report to the Security Council in March 1958. Gives a historical account of Kashmir from the earliest times till middle of the present century.

591. LAMB (Alastair). Crisis in Kashmir; 1947-1966. London, Routledge, 1966. P 163.

Gives a brief historical background of Jammu and Kashmir State. Discusses the different aspects of Kashmir dispute. Presents a brief outline of the tragic events which led to the two wars between India and Pakistan in 1947 and 1965.

592. LAMBD (Alastair). Kashmir a Disputed Legacy 1846-1990. Karachi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1993. P 368.

Examines the origin of Kashmir Problem and describes the position of Jammu and Kashmir among the Indian princely states between 1846-1947. Discusses various dimensions of Kashmir Problem from 1947 onwards *e.g.* politics in Jammu and Kashmir on the eve of transfer of power in India, Partition of India and Accession, first Kashmir War and Kashmir Issue in UN from 1947-1964, direct Indo-Pak talks, Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, role of Sheikh Abdullah from 1972 to 1982, India's policy towards Kashmir from 1977 to 1990. Regards Kashmir as dominent force in shaping the foreign policies of India and Pakistan. States that until the key issues of 1947 are not resolved, the Kashmir issue will continue to damage th body politic of both India and Pakistan. Contains 6 maps of Jammu and Kashmir.

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593. MANZOOR FAZLI. Kashmir Govt. and Politics. Srinagar, Gulshan Pub; 1982. P 176.

Examines the politics of Kashmir since 1947. Considers politics of pre 1947 as struggle for freedom and the politics of the post 1947 as the struggle for power. Discusses the sociology of Kashmir politics during the past three decades. Makes an analysis of the adminsitrative designs in relation to politics. States that Kashmir has now become politically alienated.

594. MUKUT (Behari Lal). The Kashmir Issue. *IQ*. V.21, No 4; Oct.-Dec. 1965. P 345-374.

Makes a detailed of study of Kashmir Problem since 1974. Highlights various political events in relation to Kashmir issue viz. partition of the country, integration of princely States, Standstill agreement of Maharaja's government with Pakistan, Pakistan's hostile incursion, Kashmir's accession to India, etc. Comments on India's complaints to U.N. against Pakistan's intensions towards Kashmir.

595. MULLIK (B N). My Years with Nehru; Kashmir. Bombay, Allied Pub; 1971. P 320.

Author served as Director General of C.B.I. He was associated with Kashmir affairs for a long time.

Gives an account of the political developments which took place between 1952-1963. Throws light on various aspects of Kashmir politics such as arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in August 1953, Kashmir conspiracy case, theft of the Holy Relic from Hazratbal Shrine etc.

596. NAGIN BAZAZ. Ahead of His Times—Prem Nath Bazaz; his Life an Work. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1983. P 221.

Prem Nath Bazaz, a close associate of Sheikh Abdullah during freedom movement in Kashmir, occupies an important place in Kashmir Politicis. Bazaz is also regarded as the founder of Modern Journalism in Kashmir.

Discusses various aspects of his life and his contribution as Journalist. Mentions his role in converting Muslim Conference into National Conference in 1938. Examines his views on the various aspects of Kashmir issue. Comments on Bazaz's differences with Sheikh Abdullah regarding Kashmir affairs. Lauds his contribution as writer on history, politics and culture of Kashmir.

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597. NOORANI (A G). Kashmir in the Name of Democracy. *IWI* V. XCII, No. 10; March 1972. P 45-47.

Reviews various developments of Kashmir in the light of Sardar Patel's correspondence. Comments on the role of Prime Minister Nehru for the release of Sheikh Abdullah from the prison in 1947. Highlights events of July-Oct. 1947, accession of Kashmir to India, Pakistani attack on Kashmir, exit of Maharaja Hari Singh and the role of Sheikh Abdullah in Centre-State relations. Also gives an account of the first three elections of Kashmir held between 1957-1967.

598. NOORANI (A G). Kashmir : Problem and Prospects *KT*. May 4, 1993.

Regards Kashmir as one of the gravest problems affecting India's integrity. Criticises Govt. of India for its failure to evolve a coherent policy on Kashmir. Expresses views on Farooq Abdullah's opinion regarding initiation of political process in Kashmir. Briefly throws light on Sopore and Lal Chowk tragedy which occured in the months of January and April 1993. Makes an assessment of Art. 370 and its application to J & K. States that some steps should be taken for finding a lasting solution of Kashmir problem. Also contains views of some Kashmiri leaders in this bahalf.

599. NOORANI (A G). The Kashmir Question. Bombay, Manaktalas, 1964. P 125.

Contains views on the various solutions of Kashmir problem. Regards accession of Kashmir to India as legal and valid but still thinks in favour of an agreement among the parties concerned viz., Government of India and Pakistan and the people of Kashmir. Contains the text of the letters between Maharaja Hari Singh and Lord Mountbatten and Jai Prakash narriayan on Kashmir issue.

600. RAINA (Dina Nath). Unhappy Kashmir; the Hidden Story. New Delhi, Reliance Pub. House, 1980. P 209.

Gives a geographical position of Jammu and Kashmir. Narrates important political events of J & K. Describes freedom movement in Kashmir and analyses role of important political personalities during this movement. Gives a detailed description of Pak invasion, accession of Kashmir to India and Kashmir issue in UN. Examines thoroughly the issue of plebiscite, UN role and question of self-determination, study

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of Art. 370, Indo-Pak Wars of 1965 and 1971. Critically analyses the policy of State and Central Govt. in respect of Jammu & Kashmir. Also contains two appendexes regarding terrorism and woes of Ladakh.

601. RAINA (N N). Kashmir Politics and Imperialist Manoeuvers 1846- 1980. New Delhi, Patriot Publishers, 1988. P 276.

The authour claims that the book is an authentic document of considerable importance with a first hand account of records by a person who was an active participant in the freedom struggle of the State for two decades.

Divided into two parts, describes political history of Kashmir for the past 135 years. Part I deals with the events from 1846 to 1930 and the formation of J & K State. Highlights British manoeuvers to grab Kashmir in order to safeguard their imperialist interests. Part-II deals with the freedom struggle of Kashmir, its various phases, deliverance from autocratic rule, tribal invasion etc. Regards role of Anglo-American block in U.N.O. as intrigues and manoeuvers.

602. RISSAM (Ravinder Singh). Janta Era in Kashmir Politics. Jammu, Vinod Publishers, 1992. P 112.

Janta Party came into being in 1977 under the Leadership of Jaya Prakash Narayan. It won the Parliamentary elections in 1977 and formed the Govt. at the centre.

Discusses the role of Janata party at the Centre. Analyses in depth the Janta politics in Kashmir. Discusses election of 1977 in the State of Jammu and Kashsmir and regards these as free elections held ever in J & K. Also gives an account of Janta Party's defeat in the elections of 1977 in Jammu and Kashmir.

603. SANAULLAH BHUTT. Kashmir in Flames; an Untold Story of Kashmir's Political Affairs. Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons, 1981. P 244.

Discusses the political developments of Kashmir from 1947-1977. Regards this period as the most controversial in the history of Kashmir. Claims to have unearthed for the first time the important secrets relating to Kashmir politics. Throws light on important political events viz. quit Kashmir movement, tribal invasion and accession, Kashmir question in U.N., theft of the Holy Relic, politics of Pakistan and Pak-occupied Kashmir, Indo-Pak war of 1965-1971 Accord, elections of 1977 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

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604. SHEOBRAN SING & Bansal, J.P. Kashmir and other Related Matters, Agra, Oriental Pub. House, 1967. P 290.

Describes Kashmir's beauty and regards it as a paradise on the earth. Discusses political events of Kashmir since 1947 in the light of International Politics. Throws light on Kashmir's accession to India, tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir issue in U.N. Indo-Pak War of 1965, etc.

605. SHIVAPURI (S N). The Grim Sagam. Calcutta, Dass Gupta & Co., 1953. P 348.

Makes a detailed study of the Kashmir politics between 1947-1953. Describes all political developments of Kashmir in an interesting style. Gives a reference to Kashmir's history upto 1947.

606. SISER GUPTA. Kashmir Question Today. *IS* V. 6, No. 3; 1965. P 217-253.

Author is regarded as an authority on Kashmir affairs. Makes a detailed study of the various aspects of Kashmir problem. Discusses Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 and regards Kashmir as its main factor. Throws light on Indo-Pak relations in the light of Pakistan's offer of joint defence to India. Also expresses opinion regarding various solutions of Kashmir question.

607. SISER GUPTA. Kashmir; a Study in India-Pakistan Relations. Bombay, Asia Pub; House, 1966. P 511.

Provides a comprehensive and systematic study of Indo-Pak relations with reference to Kashmir. Gives a brief account of the early history, Muslim rule and the Sikh conquest of Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of the Dogra rule and freedom movement in Kashmir. Examines the political developments of 40's viz. Muslim League's interest in Kashmir, Jinnah-Abdullah conflict, quit Kashmir movement, Standstill agreement, Kashmir accession, Military operations of 1947, Kashmir question in U.N. and other internal political developments till the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in 1953. Makes an assessemnt of the various solutions of Kashmir problem viz. plebiscite, Independent Kashmir and the partition of Kashmir. Also examines the claims and counter claims of the two countries on Kashmir.

608. TALKING TURRY in Kashmir. *Economist*. March 16, 1957. P 920.

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Examines Kashmir problem and its various solutions. Says that if plebiscite is held, it will create problems like old communal trouble; Kashmir, if given to Pakistan, would create defence and communication problems for Ladakh. Gives suggestions for solution of the Kashmir problem through mediation by countries like Canada.

609. VERMA (P S). Jammu and Kashmir Politics: Religion, Region and Personality Symbiosis *IJPS* Vol. 48, No. 4, Oct.-Dec. 1987. P 561-674.

States that politics in Jammu and Kashmir has considerably been influenced by deep seated historical, socio-psychological and economic factors. Says that the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh give more importance to ethno-religious and regional identities than to the consideration of a unified State and nation. Compares political affiliations of the people of three regions of the State. Discusses the political developments that have taken place in Jammu and Kashmir from 1931 to 1987. Throws light on the various issues *e.g.*, politics of Congress and Muslim League towards Kashsmir, developments of 1947, politics of plebiscite front, Kashmir Accord, elections of 1983 and 1987, politics of Farooq Abdullah and G.M. Shah etc. State that the political competition in the Kashmir Valley rests between fundamentalist groups and the National Conference.

610. VIDYA BHUSHAN. Evolution of Democratic Institutions in Indian Polity : A Study of Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, ESS ESS Publications, 1989. P 172.

Gives an account of the freedom struggle as well as the evolution of the democratic Institutions in Kashmir. Deals with the evolution of Executive, Legislative and Judicial system of Jammu and Kashmir. Discusses fundamental rights especially right to the freedom of press, freedom of association and freedom of speech. Covers the evolution of the Institutions of local self Govt. such as municipalities, Town area Committees and Village Panchayats. Also provides an account of the political parties in J & K.

611. VIDYA BHUSHAN. State Politics and Govt. Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu, Jay Kay Book House, 1985. P 433.

Makes a detailed study of the framing of Jammu and Ksashmir Constitution in a right perspective. Discusses general picture

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of State's demography and sociology of its people. Deals with the evolution of the different phases of the vital democratic political insitutions *i.e.,* legislature, State Council and Judiciary. Highlights attitudes of the major political parties towards various aspects of Kashmir's accession to Indian Union. Critically analyses the reports of various committees constituted in Jammu and Kashmir. Throws light on the crisis of August 1953 and also makes a critical analysis of the outstanding features of the Kashmir Constitution.

612. WANI (Gul Mohd.) and Nasir A. Naqash. Reflections on Kashmir Politics. New Delhi, Ashish Pub; House, 1993. P 94.

Discusses the concept of Kashmir Identity. Makes its analysis in the light of political perspective. Throws light on the political developments of Jammu and Kashmir from 1947 to 1975. Contains 3 appendices of historical importance viz. Dixon report, Kashmir Accord and undelivered speech of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah (1953).

POLITICS & GOVERNMENT—JAMMU

613. BALRAJ PURI. Jammu- a Clue to Kashmir Tangle. Jammu, 1966. P 107.

Stresses the need for autonomy for Jammu within the State on the same grounds on which Kashmir enjoys it within the Indian Union. Explains the views that by acceding to this demand, Jammu would turn into a bridge from a wall it has been so for between Kashmir and rest of the country. Discusses the ideas of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah on Jammu affairs since 1947. Also throws light on Karan Singh's formula regarding the autonomy for the Jammu Province.

614. BALRAJ PURI. Simmering Volcano; Study of Jammu's Relations with Kashmir. New Delhi, Sterling Pub., 1983. P 144.

Discusses thoroughly politics of Jammu. Lays emphasis on the politics of Jammu region and highlights its problems. Analyses the intensity and the nature of Jammu's discontent and pleads for its autonomy. Makes a study of the relations between Kashmir and Jammu with historical background. Discusses view points of the great leaders viz. Pandit Nehru, Jaiprakash Narayan, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, etc. about the nature and content of the problems of Jammu

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region. Also discusses reports of Gajandragadkar and Sikri Commissions appointed by the State government for removing the regional imbalances.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—LADAKH

615. CHITRAL IS part of Kashmir. *CE* V. 1., No. 12; June 1956. P 9.

Contains Prime Minister Nehru's views on Chitral. States that Maharaja of Kashmir in 1876 exercised suzerainty over Chitral and this position continued despite the political changes in the region. Affirms that the Principalities of Hunza, Nagar and Punail had always been and were part of the Jammu and Kashmir.

616. CHOHAN (Amar Singh). The Gilgit Agency 1877-1935. New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, n.d. P 241.

Establishment of Gilgit Agency was one of the different means that British Govt. of India adopted for protection of their Northern and North-western frontier.

Gives an account of the geographical position and the early history of Gilgit Frontier. Mentions the circumstances that necessitated establishment of British Agency at Gilgit in 1877. Contains steps taken for the defence and management of Gilgit Agency, its territorial units and its lease. Makes an analysis of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia and gives an account of Kashmir and British Govt. in social, cultural and political fields.

617. DATTA (CL). Ladakh and Western Himalayan Politics; 1819-1848. New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1973. P 239.

Discusses physical environment, religion, polity and history of Ladakh and its adjacent areas. Provides an account of Dogra-Sikh invasion on Ladakh. Throws light on the Russian intrigues in Ladakh and Kashmir during the first half of the nineteenth century.

618. HASSNAIN (F M). Gilgit; Northern Gate of India. New Delhi, Sterling Pub; 1978. P 194.

Describes the events which led to the subjugation of Gilgit by the Dogra rulers of Kashmir and the subsequent lease of the region to the then British Government in India. Reveals the conspiracies of the British in engineering a revolt in the area during 1947-48. The author claims that the book is based on

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the original sources and is authentic work on the British diplomacy in Gilgit.

619. KAK (B L). Chasing Shadows in Ladakh. New Delhi, Light and life Pub., 1978. P 151.

Describes the political developments of Ladakh after the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48. Makes a study of political happenings, social and economic conditions of its inhabitants and the relations of the different communities living in Ladakh. Also describes briefly the later political developments which took place after Sino-Indian conflict of 1962.

620. KAUL (H N). Giligit ; Struggle for Ascendency. *KT* V. 6, No. 1; 1962. P 56-60.

Makes an assessment of the political history of Gilgit since Dogra rulers included it in their kingdom. Gives an account of its strategical position which it commands among the countries of the region.

621. KAUL (Shridhar) and H.N. Kaul. Ladakh Through the Ages : Towards a New Identity. New Delhi, Indus Publishing Co., 1992. P 368, 38 Photographs.

Gives a lucid account of Ladakh's geographical position, historical background, religion, social structure, customs and cultural heritage. Discusses Ladakh's position since 1834. Talks about political and socio-economic development of this reign during Farooq Abdullah and G.M. Shah's Govt. Discusses plight of some weaker sections of Ladakhi society *e.g.* Brokpas, Dukpas and Changpas. Throws light on some present problems of this region viz. demand of regional autonomy, apprehensions of the muslims of Kargil and the security interests of this region.

622. KAUSHAK BAKOLA. Ladakh Today. *KT* V. 2 No. 12; Aug. 1958. P 24-26.

Gives a geographical account of the land and the people of Ladakh. Mentions briefly the progress made after 1953 in the various fields. Throws light on the measures taken for the uplift of the people of Ladakh and its other adjacent areas.

623. PARSHOTAM MEHRA. An Agreed Frontier ; Ladakh and India's Northern Borders 1846-1947. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1992. P 248.

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After the execution of the Treaty of Amritsar in 1846, the Britishers felt that there was fear of Russian advance from the South and East.

Gives an account of Ladakh and its people. Contains details regarding the first British attempt to reconnoitre the vast mountain barrier that lay to the North of Kashmir and Ladakh in order to determine the extent to which their empire in India was adequately defended by the mountain range. Also contains 15 appendices of historical importance notably, Treaty between Tibet and Ladakh in 1842, Treaty of 1870 between British Govt. and Maharaja of J & K for developing trade with eastern Turkistan, India and the MacDonald Boundary 1917 etc.

624. ROBERTSON (G S). Chitral : the Story of a Minor Siege. London, Methuen, 1899. P 368.

Discusses the important position of Chitral as a district of Gilgit. Gives historical, geographical and political account of this region. Examines the political events of Chitral and provides a detailed description of its siege in 1895. Also provides a historical background of the area since ancient times.

625. STOBDAN (S) *Ed.* Ladakh and its Problems. Calcutta, Amrita Bazar Patrika, 1953. V.P.

Based on the four articles of Amrita Bazar Patrika, the book presents a picture of the present day Ladakh and its needs. Discusses Ladakh's place in global strategy and its history from ancient times to the invasion of Dogras. Also gives a brief account of economic conditions, religious customs and the important festivals of Ladakh.

626. THOMSON (H C). Chitral Compaign. London, Hinemann, 1895. P 312.

Discusses in detail the Chitral politics. Throws light on its customs and the character of the people. Narrates the events regarding the siege of Chitral by the Britishers in 1895. Also provides a sketch of the rulers of Chitral with historical background.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AZAD KASHMIR / PAK-OCCUPIED KASHMIR

627. ABDUL HAQ. Azad Kashmir ; Story of Repression and Tyranny. *KS* V. 1, No. 6; Oct. 1966.

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Gives a brief history of Pak-occupied Kashmir. Describes the conditions of the people and their sufferings. Makes an assessment of Pakistan's policy towards the people of this region since 1947.

628. AKTHAR (Jamna Das). Politics of Azad Kashmir. *in his* Political Conspiracies in Pakistan. Delhi, Punjabi Pustak Bhandar, 1969. P 117-122.

Discusses political developments of Pak-occupied Kashmir since its formation till the murder of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. Regards the emergence of Azad Kashmir as result of the British diplomacy in the light of the tribal invasion on Kashmir. Analyses the internal political developments of Azad Kashmir during the regimes of Sardar Ibrahim Khan and Choudhary Ghulam Abass.

629. INSIDE OCCUPIED Kashmir. *Link* 15 Aug. 1961. P 53-55.

Makes a study of the political developments of Azad Kashmir since 1947. Describes the conditions of the people through which they are passing. Narrates historical background of Azad Kashmir since 1947.

630. NORANI (A G). Status of POK. *KT* Feb. 14 & 15, 1994.

Makes a study of the political developments in Pak-occupied Kashmir since 1947. States that Azad J & K Interim Act, 1974 was imposed by Z.A. Bhuttoo and asked the people not to aspire for independent status. Says that construction of POK obliges office bearers to swear loyalty to the cause of accession to Pakistan. Discusses briefly Kashmir Problem in UN and recommendations of UNCIP for its solution. Also throws light on Amanullah Khan's reminder to Benazir Bhuttoo regarding the rejection of third option of independent Kashmir. States that the people in POK have never seen elections or enjoyed political or human rights.

631. SANAULLAH BHAT. Across the Cease-fire Line. *KT* April 1957. P 23-26.

Expresses views on the conditions of the people in the Pak-occupied Kashmir. Makes sensational disclosures about this part of Kashmir. Describes the enormity of oppression and terror prevailing in Azad Kashmir.

632. SHARMA (P N). Inside Pak-occupied Kashmir. Delhi, n.d. P 126.

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Narrates the story of his captivity in the prison of Pak-occupied Kashmir during 1947-1948 war. Provides a concise outline of the history of Kashmir from 1846 to 1958 with an index of important events of Kashmir. Also throws light on the politics of Azad Kashmir.

633. VERGHESE (B G). Other Side of the Hill. *HT* Oct. 10, 1994.

Based on authors visit to Islamabad where he held discussions with different walks of the people from Azad Kashmir and Pakistan.

States that views expressed by some experts from Azad Kashmir appeared flexible while showing interest in securing cessation of hostilities as a prelude to consensus-building among all sections of J & K's plurality on both sides of LOC. Highlights various possible solutions from Azad Kashmir's point of view especially taking positive steps by India through civilianising the police efforts and limiting application of special laws in Kashmir. Says that they also favour meeting of 'notables' from both sides of LOC to forge consensus and later to be presented to India, Pakistan and the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—1947

634. BANERJI (J K). I Report on Kashmir. Calcutta, Republic Pub. House, 1951. P 106.

Makes a thorough study of Kashmir politics during 1947. Discusses the different aspects of Kashmir problem viz. tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir in U.N., Kashmir's accession to India and the other internal developments of the State.

635. BAZAZ (P N). Kashmir in Crucible. New Delhi, Pomposh Pub; 1967. P 318.

Provides a detailed account of Kashmir problem since the Britishers sold the Valley to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Gives an account of political developments which took place between 1931 and 1947. Highlights the different aspects of Kashmir issue in view of the correspondence between the author and the Indian leaders.

636. BHAGAT VATS. Kashmir a Challenge. *In his* Foreign Intrigues Against India. New Delhi, Aman Pub. 1967. P 69-84.

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Regards Kashmir issue as an intrigue of imperialist powers against India. Gives background of Kashmir Issue from 1947 onwards. Critically analyses Lord Mountbatten's role regarding Kashmir in the light of his visit to the State in June 1947. Comments on the real intentions of Lord Mountbatten with reference to tribal invasion, terms and conditions of the instrument of Accession, Plebiscite, holding of conference with Mr. Jinnah and for bringing Kashmir issue before U.N. Also reviews the role of the U.S. and Britain regarding Kashmir issue inside and outside the U.N.

637. BIRDWOOD (Lord). Two Nations and Kashmir. London, Rabert Hale, 1956. P 227.

Describes briefly Kashmir's past history upto the Dogra rule in 1947. Makes an analysis of the political developments of Kashmir during 1947. Discusses important events of 1947 viz. Maharaja's idea of independent Kashmir, accession of Kashmir to Indian Union, tribal invasion, U.N. intervention in Kashmir, dismissal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in August 1953, Nehru-Mohammad Ali correspondence, etc.

638. COLLINS (Larry) and Lapierre, Dominique. Kashmir Only Kashmir. *In their* Freedom at Midnight. New Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1976. P 345-354.

Describes the developments of Kashmir on the eve of partition of the country. Discusses Maharaja Hari Singh rule during Oct. 1947 and his views about the future set-up of Kashmir. Highlights the developments which took place during this period. Gives an account of the Standstill agreement between Govt. of Pakistan and Maharaja Hari Singh, tribal invasion, internal political developments and accession of Kashmir to India, in an interesting style. Also throws light on the role of Lord Mountbatten and V.P. Menon regarding Kashmir's accession to India.

639. DURGA DAS. *Ed.* New Light on Kashmir. *In* Sardar Patel's Correspondence 1945-50. Allahabad, Nava Jivan Publishing House, 1971. Vol. 1.

Contains the text of Sardar Patel's letters to Maharaja Hari Singh and his Prime Minister during 1947. States that Kashmir's interest lies in joining with Indian Union in view of its past history and culture. Highlights the role of Sardar Patel for bringing Kashmir to Indian Union. Examines the

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role of Sheikh Abdullah regarding accession and the Centre-State relations. Comments on the approaches of Sardar Patel and Pt. Nehru towards the Kashmir.

640. KAUL (Payre Lal). Kashmir Ke Shab-w-Roz. Srinagar, Suman Publications, 1972. P 192 (Urdu).

Narrates the developments of 1947 in a brief form. Discusses the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union, tribal invasion and different aspects of Kashmir question. Further gives an account of the internal happenings which took place from time to time in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

641. LAMB (Alastair) Birth of a Tragedy : Kashmir 1947. Hertingfordbury, Roxford Books, 1994. P 144.

The author claims that the study is based on authentic sources *e.g.* archival material, some unpublished records, some talks with several persons who were eye witness to the developments of 1947, some valuable papers preserved in the India office Library London and the records of British Library.

Gives a detailed account of Kashmir problem. Mentions the reasons as to how this problem came into existence in 1947. Describes the events that took place during the process of partition from March to August 1947 vis-a-vis Kashmir. Provides information about Poonch rebellion against Maharaja Hari Singh, nature of Maharaja's alleged accession to India, War in Kashmir from Oct. to Dec. 1947, Kashmir issue in UN, Indo-Pak discussions on Kashmir etc. Also contains 5 maps of Jammu and Kashmir and its adjacent countries.

642. MAHAJAN (Mehr Chand). Looking Back; an Autobiography. New Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1963. Chap. 16-19, P 129-155.

Author served as Prime Minister to Maharaja Hari Singh during Oct. 1947.

Describes the political developments of 1946 and 1947 which occurred in Kashmir. Explains the factors that led to the State's accession to India after tribal invasion of October, 1947. Also describes the internal political developments of Maharaja Hari Singh's Govt. in the right perspective.

643. MESSERY (Frank). Kashmir. *AR* Vol. XLV No. 161; Jan. 1949. P 469-483.

Mr. Frank Messery was Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army from 15 Aug. 1947 to Feb. 1948. As an eye witness to

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the developments of 1947, he has made a close study of Kashmir affairs.

Gives the background of Kashmir dispute on the basis of historical developments. Regards Maharaja Hari Singh's forces responsible for the major offensive in Poonch and other sectors during Sept.-Oct. 1947. States that accession of Kashmir to India was preplanned before the start of tribal invasion on Kashmir by Pathans. Comments on the approaches of India and Pakistan towards Kashmir question. Stresses on the solution of Kashmir problem for the better interests of the two countries.

644. MOHINDER BAHL. Wither Kashmir. New Delhi, National Book Stall, n.d. P 95.

Describes briefly the history of Kashmir from ancient times to the Dogra rule in 1947. Discusses the important political events especially the treaty of Amritsar which paved the way for the occupation of Kashmir by Raja Gulab Singh. Also gives an account of the events relating to the rise of Kashmir—is against the Maharaja Hari Singh under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah. Narrates briefly all the political developments which took place before and after the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union. Lauds the role of Indian army for defending Ladakh and other areas of the State.

645. SHARMA (B P). Mahatama Gandhi's Thoughts on Kashmir. *KT* October 2, 1994.

Based on the book entitled 'Gandhi-His life and Thought' by Acharya Kriplani, makes evaluation of Gandhi's thoughts on Kashmir. Says that Gandhiji advised the Govt. of India in 1947 to send troops to defend the people of Kashmir. Quotes him that Kashmir should become a beacon light to the benighted sub-continent. Contains references of Gandhiji's statements against referring the Kashmir issue to UNO. Says that by ignoring his advice in 1947, Pt. Nehru committed the greatest blunder in respect of Kashmir case.

646. SHARMA (B P). Proposed Division of Jammu and Kashmir *KT* November 12, 1993.

States that the idea of the partition of the State was first mooted by Pt. Nehru vide his letter dated 1-12-1947 to Maharaja Hari Singh. Quotes extracts of Pt. Nehru's another letter of Oct. 27, 1948 from Paris to Sardar Patel regarding

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British thinking and outcome of his talks with Liaqat Ali Khan on Kashmir. Contains suggestions of Sir Own Dixon on partition and partial plebiscite in Kashmir. Also highlights various aspects of Kashmir issue *e.g.* accession of Kashmir to India, Kashmir in UN, Maharaja Hari Singh and Karan Singh's opinion on Kashmir's accession etc.

647. SHARMA (B P). Two Fateful Nights of October, 1947. *Kt* December 8, 1993.

As an eye witness to the developments of 1947, describes the events which took place in Srinagar before and after the partition of the country. Gives a reference to Gandhiji's visit to Kashmir and his advice to Maharaja Hari Singh on Kashmir affairs. Throws light on the tribal invasion, Kashmir's accession to India and Hari Singh's departure from Srinagar. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining the communal harmony during these crucial days.

648. WILLIAMS (L E Rushbrook). Tragedy in Kashmir. *In his* The State of Pakistan. London, Faber & Faber. 1966. Chap. 4, P 82-99.

Discusses the events of Kashmir which took place in 1947. Throws light on different political and historical aspects *e.g.* tribal invasion, Kashmir question in U.N. and the later developments in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

POLITICS AND GOVT.-SHEIKH MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH (1948—1982)

649. ABDULLAH (Sheikh Mohammad) Aatish-i-Chinar; an autobiography, Srinagar, Ali Mohd. & Sons, 1986. P 961 (Urdu).

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah dominated the political scene of Kashmir for about 50 years. As an eye witness to the political developments of Jammu & Kashmir, analyses these developments in the chronological order. Gives background of the events which brought him to the political scene of the State. Contains the details regarding his early life, role in freedom struggle, programme of Naya Kashmir, Accession, his arrest in 1953, Kashmir conspiracy case, Kashmir Accord etc. Discusses in detail his relations with Gandhiji, M.A. Jinnah, Pt. Nehru, Maharaja Hari Singh, Molvi Mohd. Yousuf Shah etc. Makes an assessment of the role of G.M.

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Bakshi, G.M. Sadiq, D.P. Dhar, Maulana Masoodi, Chowdhary Abbas, Moulavi Farooq, Dr. Karan Singh etc. in the polity of Kashmir. Also throws light on Indo-Pak relations, his visit to UN and Pakistan, elections of 1977 etc.

650. ABDULLAH (Sheikh Mohammad). Kashmir, India and Pakistan. *FA*. V. 43, No. 3; 1965. P 528-535.

Contains views of Kashmiri leader on the different aspects of the State since 1947. Throws light on the struggle for the right of self-determination for the people of the State. Criticises the Indian stand on Kashmir in the light of the U.N. Resolutions. Makes an assessment of Indo-Pak relations vis-a-vis Kashmir. Also provides an account of his arrest in Aug. 1953 and its repercussions on Kashmir issue.

651. ABDULLAH (Sheikh Mohammad). Secularism; Corner Stone of our Political Faith. *Mainstream*. V. 19, No. 1-5; Annual 1980. P 15-16.

Expresses views on the ideals of secularism. Defines the concept of secularism given by great leaders like Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru and Maulana Azad, as the best ideology for the body-politic of the country. Regards secularism as the deep rooted concept of the philosophy and culture in Kashmir. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining and demonstrating their firm faith on the secular values at all times. Advises the countrymen to work for creating a sense of oneness and unity among themselves.

652. ATIQ SIDDIQUI. Sheikh Abdullah Kashmir aur Hum. Delhi, Maktaba Shahra, 1966. P 198 (Urdu).

Mostly based on the interviews of Sheikh Abdullah, contains his views on Kashmir Politics from 1947 onwards. Discusses various aspects such as two nation theory and Kashmir, Pakistan's policy towards Kashmir, arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in 1953, Bakshi's role as Prime Minister, Sheikh-Nehru meeting in 1964, Nehru's views on Sheikh, Indian Muslims and Kashmir, etc.

653. BAZAZ (P N). To Release or not to Release Sheikh Abdullah. *RH* V. 31, No. 30; 1967. P 347-348.

Comments on Sheikh Abdullah's detention by the Government of India. Expresses views on his release in the light of a demand made by 160 M.P's keeping in view India's great democratic traditions. Stresses on Central government to make a realistic policy towards Kashmir.

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654. BEG (Mirza Mohammad Afzal). Sheikh Abdullah Defended; Kashmir Conspiracy Case; report No IX (IV) Srinagar, Secretary Jammu and Kashmir Legal Defence Committee. n.d. P 347.

Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah was arrested in 1958. In May 1958 a case of conspiracy, known as Kashmir conspiracy case, was levelled against him and his 27 associates.

Contains that part of Mr. Beg's arguments which deals with Sheikh Abdullah's speeches and letters as presented by the prosecution. Also contains some important documents, Sheikh's reply to the prosecution during the course of proceedings in the Kud sub-jail between 1958-64.

655. BHAT (R K). Plebiscite Front; Its Organisation, Strategy and Role in Kashmir Politics. *PSR* V. 10, No. 3-4; 1971. P 119-135.

All Jammu and Kashmir Plebiscite Front was founded by Mirza M.A. Beg in 1955 in order to seek the solution of Kashmir problem through will of the people.

Makes a study of Plebiscite front. Analyses its activities, programme and objectives which aims for the mobilisation of public opinion for the demand of plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

656. CHHOTU KARADIA. After Sheikh Who *IT* V. 3, No. 20; Oct. 16-31 1978. P 15.

Makes an assessment of the political developments of Kashmir after Mirza Afzal Beg was sacked by Sheikh Abdullah from the Deputy Chief Ministership. Throws light on the role played by Mirza Afzal Beg for securing a seat for his Son-in-law in the State Legislative Council. Speculates about Dr. Farooq Abdullah as the successor of Sheikh Abdullah.

657. CHITALE (K A). Kashmir, *IQ*. V. 24, No. 1; Jan-March 1968. P 1-5.

Comments on Sheikh Abdullah's leadership and his role for finding an amicable and lasting solution to the Kashmir problem. Makes an analysis of Sheikh's ideas of secularism and his faith in the ideals of Gandhi and Nehru. Throws light on his efforts to make both India and Pakistan to realise the necessity of living as friends in order to ensure peace and prosperity in the sub-continent. States that Sheikh Abdullah's

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efforts and his undaunted spirit can serve as torch-bearer for the whole sub-continent.

658. CRISIS IN Kashmir. *RT* V. 53, No. 215; Sept. 1964. P 289-292.

Provides a brief account of the political developments of Kashmir after the release of Sheikh Abdullah in April 1964. Examines the Sheikh's intentions for securing the right of self-determination for people of the State. Gives a reference to Asstt. Secretary, U.S., Mr. Phillip Talbet's visit to India and Pakistan and his speculative 'third plan' to solve the Kashmir issue.

659. GHULAM MOHAMMAD. Action Against Secessionists. *Mainstream.* V. 9, No. 23; 1971. P 28-30.

Makes a brief study of anti-national and unlawful activities of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Mirza Afzal Beg and their associates. Reviews Plebiscite Front's anti-Indian propaganda and pleads for its ban.

660. GUNDEVIA (Y D). The Testament of Sheikh Abdullah. Dehradun, Patil and Patil, 1974. P 155.

Based on Sheikh Abdullah's interview to the Editor of Shabistan, an Urdu Digest of Delhi, in 1968. Throws light on the various historical and political events of Kashmir between 1931-1967. Contains views of Sheikh Abdullah regarding the political developments of the State. Also contains the autho's monograph on Sheikh Abdullah, a contribution from historical point of view.

661. JAMMU AND KASHMIR 1947-50 : An Account of Activities of First Three Years of Sheikh Abdullah's Government. Jammu, Government Press, 1951. P 191.

Provides an account of the political developments of Kashmir during 1947. Describes the role of Sheikh Abdullah as Prime Minister of the State between 1948-50. Gives an account of his achievements in the field of education, agriculture, industries, etc. with statistical data.

662. KAK (B L). United Front. *IT* V. 3, No. 24; Dec. 16-31, 1978. P 25-27.

Examines the role and position of various political parties after the election of 1977. Comments on the role of National Conference and its success in the elections of 1977. Rules out

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the possibility of the formation of a united front by the different political parties against Sheikh Abdullah and the National Conference. Analyses the various aspects of the relationship between Janta Party headed by Maulana Masoodi and the Awami Action Committee of Maulvi Farooq.

663. KARNIK (V B). Jammu and Kashmir ; Alarming Situation. *RH* V. 32, No. 1; 1968. P 2.

Makes an assessment of political developments of the State. Pleads for the removal of restrictions on Sheikh Abdullah and Mira Afzal Beg. Criticises Sadiq Government and regards it non-representative. Advocates for its dismissal so as to pave the way for real people's Government in the State.

664. KASHMIR; India Tries a Bit. *Economist.* V. 225, No. 6479; 1967. P 392-395.

Reviews political situation of Jammu and Kashmir. Comments on the release of Sheikh Abdullah and his associates belonging to the Plebiscite front in the light of a campaign initiated by M.P.'s in and outside the Parliament. Regards Sadiq Government as a tool of New Delhi. Also criticises present policy of Central Government in respect of Kashmir.

665. KAUL (R N). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah : A Political Phoenix. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1985. P 120.

Discusses the political life of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and throws light on the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Analyses various political events of Kashmir that took place during this period *e.g.* Quite Kashmir Movement, Indo-Pak War of 1947 and 1965, Accession of Kashmir with Indian Union, Delhi Agreement of 1952, Dismissal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, Sheikh's return to power in 1975 etc. Also makes a study of Sheikh's ideas of secularism and democracy.

666. LOOKWOOD (David Edison). The Lion of Kashmir : Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and the Dispute Over Relationship Between Jammu and Kashmir and the Indian Union. Michigan, John's Hopkins Press, 1973. P 319.

Basically a dissertation submitted to the School of advanced International Studies of John Hopkins University for the degree of Ph.D. in 1971.

States that Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's attitude towards Jammu & Kashmir's relationship with India has been widely

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misunderstood and misinterpreted. Says his perception of the State Union link was governed through by the principal of the right of his people to shape their destiny and way of life. Discusses roots of Kashmir Nationalism, accession of J & K with Indian Union, development of the Constitutional relationship, growth of internal dissent and disunity, the dismissal, arrest and detention of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah.

667. MANZOOR FAZLI. *Ed.* Kashmir Predilection, Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers 1988 V.P.

Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Convention was held from October 12, 1968 at Srinagar. The Convention was convened by Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah in order to have stock-taking on Kashmir issue in the context of Indo-Pak relations. More than 250 delegates participated in this Convention including Jaya Prakash Narayan. P.N. Bazaz, Moulvi Mohd. Farooq, Balraj Puri, Ved Bhasin, M.A. Shahmiri etc. Proceedings of the convention are divided into the following three parts :

1 Introduction 2 Documents (English) 3 Documents (Urdu)

Makes an evaluation and interpretation of documents. States that Sheikh Abdullah desired a just and honourable settlement of Kashmir dispute within the Constitutional frame work of India. Contains the views of participants on Kashmir issue.

668. MATHAI (M O). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. *In his* My Days with Nehru. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1979. Chap. 28, P 234-243.

Mathai was Special Asstt. to the Prime Minister Nehru till 1959. He was an eye witness to the developments of the country during the Nehru era. In his book he has highlighted various political developments and has made an assessment of the eminent personalities of the country including Sheikh Abdullah.

Describes Nehru's first contact with Sheikh Abdullah after the formation of the National Conference in 1939. Lauds the role of Pt. Nehru during Kashmir's freedom struggle and the quit Kashmir Movement. Comments on Nehru's policy and views regarding plebiscite in Kashmir, conspiracy against Sheikh Abdullah by Bakshi, Sadiq and D.P. Dhar, the Sheikh's idea of independent Kashmir, his arrest in 1953 and his visit to Pakistan in May 1964.

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669. MISRI (M L). Kashmir ; a New Dawn. *Mainstream* V. 12, No. 50; 1974. P 14.

Regards the change in the thinking of Sheikh Abdullah as a good sign with regard to Kashmir issue. Praises Sheikh Abdullah for upholding the accession of the State with Indian Union. Contains Sheikh Abdullah's views on the two nation theory as advocated by the makers of Pakistan.

670. NOORANI (A G). Recent Developments in Kashmir. *WT* V. 25, No. 11; 1969. P 465-69.

Comments on the first State People's Convention, organised by Sheikh Abdullah and inaugurated by Jaiprakash Narayan during Oct. 1968. Assesses its outcome particularly the change in the policy of the Plebiscite Front for its decision to refrain from boycotting the future elections in the State. States that change in the thinking of the people would pave the way for the over all development of the State.

671. RAMESH THAPAR. Behind the Abdullah Headlines. *EW* V. 16, No. 22; 1965. P 914-15.

Comments on Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's visit to Pakistan in May 1964 at the initiative of the Prime Minister Nehru. Assesses the position of Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir politics. Hopes for Pakistan's cooperation with Sheikh for bringing a new era of peace and prosperity in the sub-continent.

672. SATISH VISHISTH. Sheikh Abdullah Then and Now. Delhi, Sahita Parakashan, 1968. P 234.

Regards Sheikh Abdullah as a controversial personality in the Indian Political scene. Throws light on his early life, his role during the freedom struggle and quit Kashmir Movement, as Prime Minister of Kashmir between 1948-53, drift between him and the Centre, his arrest in 1953 and his visit to Pakistan in May 1964. Makes an assessment of his attitude, policies and views on Kashmir issue.

673. SHARMA (B P). Sheikh Abdullah's 'New Kashmir' : a dream come true. *KT* December 5, 1994.

Provides a brief biographical sketch of Sheikh Abdullah. Gives an account of the events regarding the start of his political career. Mentions reasons as to why Muslim Conference was converted into National Conference and regards this step as daring and revolutionary. States that Sheikh Abdullah was influenced in his political career by eminent persons like

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Dr. Sir Iqbal, Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Throws light on the Jinnah Sheikh relations and quotes some revelations in this behalf. Lauds some contributions made by Sheikh Abdullah *e.g.* lands reforms of 1950, end of dynastic rule in Kashmir, raising of J & K militia etc.

674. *SHEERAZA*. Shari Kashmir Number. V. 22, No. 8-10; Oct. 1983. Srinagar, J & K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages (Urdu).

Contributors are eminent persons like Prof. Aali Ahmad Saroor, P.N.K. Bamzai, Balraj Puri, Prof. Rehman Rahi, Rasheed Taseer, M.Y. Tang etc. Discusses various aspects of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah's life. High lights Sheikh Abdullah's role in the freedom struggle of Kashmir, his secular ideas, Sheikh's contribution in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir etc.

675. SHEIKH MOHAMMAD Abdullah. A Profile. *KT* V. 2, No. 2; Oct. 9, 1977. P 1-3.

Says that Sheikh Abdullah is synonym for people's struggle for freedom and its sole moving spirit. Describes his role as remarkable in the freedom movement, quit Kashmir movement, during the critical days of tribal invasion and as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir between 1948 and 1953. Comments on his long arrest from 1953 to 1971 and the Kashmir Accord of 1975.

676. SHEIKH RAISES New Bogey. *Link* V. 21, No. 9; 1978. P 8-12.

Describes internal political developments of the State *e.g.* rift between Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg, Sheikh's charges against Mirza Beg for repeating 1953 situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also makes an assessment of the events of 1953 when Sheikh Mohamad Abdullah was ousted from the Prime Ministership of the State.

677. TABISH (Syed Amin). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah aur Kashmiryat. Srinagar, 1983. P 162 (Urdu).

Gives a brief historical and geographical account of Kashmir. Discusses various aspects of the life and policies of Sheikh Abdullah. Throws light on his role during Freedom struggle, Quit Kashmir Movement, Kashmir accession, his administration during crucial days of 1947, as Prime Minister

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of Jammu and Kashmir, his arrest in August 1953, Kashmir conspiracy case, Kashmir Accord, his detah, etc. Reviews Constitutional relations between Kashmir and Central Government since 1947. Also contains views of Sheikh Abdullah on the Kashmir identity.

678. TIKU (Som Nath). Sheikh Abdullah; the Saviour of Kashmir. Srinagar, Mercantile Press, 1947. P 141.

Makes an assessment of Sheikh Abdullah's character and policies since 1931. Considers him as an essential part of the modern history of Kashmir. Highlights the different aspects of his leadership during the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Praises him for his role during critical days of 1947.

679. WANT (Dr. M S). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. *UR* May 1976. P 1-7.

Makes an assessment of Sheikh Mohd Abdullah's personality and highlights qualities of his leadership since 1931. Discusses his role during the freedom movement of Kashmir and regards him as a great person and the character builder of the people of State. Comments on his arrest in August 1953. States that this was organised by selfish politicians who wanted to blackmail Pt. Nehru on Kashmir affairs in order to create suspicious in his mind against Sheikh Abdullah. Pays high tributes to Sheikh Abdullah and regards him a leader of great genius having high aspirations for future of the State and the country as a whole.

POLITICS AND GOVT.—G.M. BAKSHI (1953—1963)

680. KAK (O N). Khalid-i-Kashmir. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad Through My Eyes. Srinagar, 1964. P 194.

Highlights the different aspects of Bakshi's personality. Describes his contribution in the freedom movement of Kashmir and as Prime Minister of J & K between 1953 and 1963. Also gives an account of the internal political developments of the State with a historical background.

681. SHRIDHARANI (Krishna Lal). Bakshi : Man of and for the Masses in Kashmir. *KT* V. 2, No. 12; Aug. 1958. P 6-10.

Provides a brief life sketch of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad. Discusses various aspects of his character. Compares him with Sardar Patel and President Sukarno of Indonesia.

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Regards him as a leader of the masses, a man of determination and lauds his role during quit Kashmir movement. Also makes a comparison between Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah keeping in view their qualities, approaches and ideas.

POLITICS AND GOVT.—SHAMS-UD-DIN

682. BALRAJ PURI. Kashmir Policy ; Time for Rethinking. *EW.* V. 16, No. 5-7; 1964. P 209-10.

Gives an account of the political developments of the State. Throws light on the theft of the Holy Relic in Srinagar and the agitation launched by the people for its restoration. Praises the secular character of the people and assesses their feelings against the Shams-ud-Din Govt.

683. THEFT OF Mohammed's Hair. *Imprint.* V. 10, No. 8; P 87-117.

Provides a detailed description of the theft of the Holy Relic of Prophet Mohammad from Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar on December 27, 1963. Traces historically the importance of the Holy Relic since it was brought to Srinagar and kept in the Hazratbal Mosque. Discusses the internal developments of Srinagar, from the formation of the Holy Relic Action Committee till its recovery in January 1964. Reviews the political developments which led to the replacement of Shams-ud-Din Govt. by G.M. Sadiq. Comments on the reaction of the theft of the Holy Relic in Pakistan resulting in large sale riots in East Pakistan. Highlights the role of Maulana Masoodi, Maulana Farooq and other political leaders during this crucial period. Also examines the different view points regarding the authenticity of the Holy Relic.

POLITICS AND GOVT.—G.M. SADIQ (FEB. 1964—DEC. 1971)

684. BANSI NIRDOSH. Subah Sadiq. Srinagar, Central Stationery Mart, 1966. P 157 (Urdu).

Provides a biographical sketch of G.M. Sadiq who became Prime Minister of J & K in 1964. Discusses his role in the freedom struggle of Kashmir and the part played by him for converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1939. Regards Mr. Sadiq as a pivot behind the idea of Naya

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Kashmir, an economic programme for the uplift of the downtrodden and the rural masses. Also describes the role of G.M. Sadiq during the quit Kashmir Movement, as Education Minister in Bakshi's Cabinet and as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

685. BAZAZ (P N). Kashmir Situation Takes Unhealthy Turn *RH.* V. 34, No. 12; 1971. P 10-11.

Provides an account of Pakistan's involvement in the high-jacking of an Indian Airlines plane by two Kashmiris. Comments on the state of affairs prevailing in the Kashmir valley causing thereby political chaos and leading to unhealthy turns in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during Sadiq regime.

686. N.C. *Pseud.* Kashmir in Focus. *Mainstream.* Oct. 20, 1967.

Provides a detailed account of the Pandit agitation during Aug. 1967 in Kashmir. Throws light on the demands put forth by the Pandit Community to the State Govt. Examines the role and activities of Jana Sangh and RSS and their support to the Pandit agitation. Assesses the role of Hindu Action Committee and its programme. Praises the secular character of Kashmiri Muslims during this agitation.

687. OLIVER (A B S). Kashmir. *WT.* V. 20, No. 11; 1964. P 461-464.

Makes a brief study of the political developments of the State. Expresses views on the theft of the Holy Relic and its restoration at Hazratbal Shrine. Describes the political events of Kashmir viz. Mr. Sadiq's taking over as Prime Minister of the State, his liberal policy and restoration of democratic rights, release of Sheikh Abdullah, etc. Also discusses Jaiprakash Narayan's views on the political developments of the State.

688. SADIQ (G M). Kashmir-From Feudalism to Freedom. *IWI* V. 87, No. 12; 1966. P 6-11.

Discusses the various political developments in the State during the Sadiq regime. Gives significance of the State's accession to the Indian Union in 1947. Provides an account of the people's progress in the various fields during this time. Examines Kashmir's relations with India and the impact of planned development in the various fields in the State. Also

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reviews the plight of the people of Kashmir during the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh.

689. SADIQ (G M). Policy Statement. Jammu & Kashmir Govt. 1964.

Contains the views of G.M. Sadiq regarding the political developments of the State. Describes the overall situation arising as a result of the theft of the Holy Relic in Srinagar. Makes an assurance for restoration of the democratic rights and liberal policy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

690. *SHEERAZA*. V. 12, No. 2-3; 1973. (Sadiq Number) (Urdu).

Contains 11 articles on G.M. Sadíq, written by eminent writers and politicians notably Syed Mir Qasim, Krishen Chander, Khushwant Singh. Dr. Karan Singh, etc. Provides a life sketch of G.M. Sadiq. Highlights his various aspects such as his role in the freedom struggle of Kashmir, conversion of the Muslim Conference into the National Conference, role in the Quit Kashmir Movement, his performance as Cabinet Minister in Bakshi's Govt. and as Chief Minister of J & K from 1964-1971. Also provides an account of the political developments of J & K during the Sadiq era.

POLITICS AND GOVT.—MIR QASIM (DEC. 1971—FEB. 1975)

691. KHUSHWANT SINGH. Valley of the Jehlum, *IWI* V. 95, No. 8; 1974. P 6-13.

Provides a detailed account of the political and other developments of the State. Regards the change in the sentiments of the people as a good sign towards Indianisation. Makes an assessment of the latest political situation during Mir Qasim's Govt. in the right perspective.

692. MIR QASMI (Syed). Dastani Hayat. *Edited by* Abdul Rahman Kundoo. Delhi, Idara Adbiyat, 1985. P 568 (Urdu).

Syed Mir Qasim was Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir from December 12, 1971 to Feb. 24, 1975.

Provides a biographical sketch of Syed Mir Qasim. Contains information regarding political developments of Kashmir from early 40's to 1948. Highlights important events of Kashmir which took place during this period *e.g.* M.A. Jinnah's visit to Kashmir, Quit Kashmir movement, Accession

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and tribal invasion, Praja Prashad agitation, developments of 9th Aug., 1953, Kashmir Conspiracy case, release of Sheikh Abdullah and his visit to Pakistan, Indo-Pak Wars of 1965 and 1971, Alfateh case, Kashmir Accord, Dismissal of Farooq Abdullah's Govt. etc. Makes an assessment of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah's role in the Kashmir politics. Also contains two appendices regarding his speech in UN and correspondence with Indira Gandhi.

693. MIR QASIM (Syed). Kashmir's Ties with India. *IWI* V. 87 No. 12; 1966. P 26-27.

Praises the secular character and democratic ideals of the people of Kashmir. Gives an account of Kashmir's accession to India in 1947. Assesses the role of the people of Kashmir in defeating Pakistan during 22 day's war of 1965. Provides an account of Kashmir's past history and its policy of religious humanism. Concludes with the wishes for good relations between India and Pakistan and hopes for the State's prosperity with rest of the country.

KASHMIR ACCORD (FEB. 1975)

694. ANALYST. *Pseud.* Kashmir Accord; form and content. *Mainstream,* V.13 No.24; 1975. P 9-10.

Discusses Kashmir accord reached between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah in the light of Centre-State relations. Regards the accord as a healthy sign for the solution Kashmir problem. Discusses legal implications of Kashmir accord. Comments on Pak Prime Minister's attitude and reaction regarding this accord.

695. INDIA. Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi). Kashmir Solution Within the Framework of Constitution *FR.* V.12, No. 11; 1975. P 7-9.

Contains text of Mrs. Gandhi's speech in Parliament regarding the Kashmir accord. Also includes the text of agreed conclusions signed on Nov. 13, 1974 by G. Parthasarthy and M.A. Beg, the two emissaries of Indian Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah. Further, provides text of the correspondence between the two leaders regarding the Kashmir accord.

696. NAJAR (G R) Kashmir Accord 1975, a Political Analysis, Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1988. P 104.

Analyses the factors that led to the signing of Accord between Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and Indira Gandhi in 1975

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resulting the return of Sheikh Abdullah to the active political life. Discusses thoroughly the genesis of Kashmir dispute and throws light on the politics of plebiscite, indo-Pak War of 1971, emergence of Bangladesh, political development of Kashsmir after Sheikh's return to power and elections of 1977 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

697. PANDAY (Kedar Nath). Kashmir Accord; Victory or Betrayal. *Carvan* No. 552, 1975. P 19-22.

Examines the scope and contents of Kashmir Accord of 1975. Gives a brief account of the historical and political developments of Kashsmir since 1947. Assesses the role of Sheikh Abdullah since his arrest in August 1953. Through light on the different aspects of his political career. Considers his return to the mainstream of the Indian politics as a healthy sign.

698. RAMESH THAPAR. Kashmir and the Detente. *EPW* V.10 No 8; 1975. P 340-341.

Reviews the political situation of Kashmir that emerged after 1971 war with Pakistan. Hopes for the better understanding between Govt. of India and Sheikh Abdullah in the light of the latest political developments in the country, especially with reference to the Kashmir accord of 1975. Comments on the rise of Maulana Farooq on the political scene of Kashmir.

699. SHAMIM (S A). Return of Sheikh. *YT* V.4 No. 5; 1975. P 6-8.

Discusses different aspects of Kashmir Accord reached between Sheikh Abdullah and Indira Gandhi in Feb. 1975. Reviews the political developments of Kashmir since Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal in August 1953 till his return to power in Feb. 1975. Examines the attitude and the feelings of the people regarding Kashmir accord and the Sheikh's return to power.

POLITICS AND GOVT. — FAROOQ ABDULLAH AND G.M. SHAH (1983—1989)

700. BALRAJ PURI. J&K Elections Sans Politics. *KT* No. 22, 1989.

Gives an account of the Parliamentary elections held in J & K State during 1989. States that elections have been held at that time when the political parties have become irrelevant due to militancy in the Kashmir region. Says that no political

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party has been able to fill the vacuum created by the alienation of NC-Congress alliance. Gives an account of political events of other two regions of the State viz. Jammu & Ladakh.

701. DEMOCRACY A Causality in Jammu & Kashmir. Srinagar, General Secretary, National Conference, 1985. P 240.

Discusses in detail the dismissal of duly elected Govt. headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah by Mr. Jagmohan, the then Governor of J & K and the installation of G.M. Shah Ministry by means of defections. Contains information regarding the removal of acting Chairman of J & K legislative Council, Speaker of Legislative Assembly and the Chief Justice of High Court. Also contains appendix regarding I, Governor Jagmohan's letter dated 2.7.1984 to the Chief Minister, Farooq Abdullah, II, Farooq Abdullah's reply vide letter dated 2-7-1984, III, Hindustan Times report dated March 18, 1985 regarding the dismissal of Farooq Govt. and the installation of G.M. Shah Govt.

702. FAROOQ ABDULLAH. My Dismissal, as told to Sati Sahni. New Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1985. P 90.

Discloses the events that led to dismissal of his government on July 2, 1984. Mentions the reasons that led to the rift between Congress (I) and the National Conference. Discusses the role of G.M. Shah and his wife in his dismissal. Gives an account of his relations with Sikh extremists of Punjab and his participation in the opposition conclaves. In the annexures, besides giving text of letters between Farooq Abdullah and Governor Jagmohan, contains text of the press release issued from Raj Bhawan Srinagar on July 2, 1984.

703. GUGRAL (I K). The Kashsmir — Where to ? *KT* Oct. 13, 1989.

The observations are based on author's visit to the Valley alongwith Justice Sachar, Pran Chopra and Balraj Puri. Describes present state of affairs in the Valley and regards it very disturbing. States that there is lack of assistance to Farooq Abdullah Govt. by the two factions of Congress. Blames policies of Farooq Abdullah and New Delhi. Throws light on the programme of MUF, role of Moulvi Farooq and the politics of the militants.

704. KHAYAL (G N). The New Boom. *IT* V. 7, No 19; 15 Oct. 1982. P 31.

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Examines the working style and policies of Dr. Farooq Abdullah after becoming the Chief Minister of J & K. Comments on his means and efforts for providing a clean and corruption free administration to the people of the State. Regards him sincere and a man of determination. Hopes for better changes in the prevailing bureaucratic set-up of the government of Jammu and Kashmir.

705. KULDIP NAYAR. Kashmir is not Beyond Redemption. *KT* December 21, 1989.

Gives an account of the prevailing political situation of Kashmir. States that Farooq Abdullah has lost popularity in Kashmir after signing accord with Congress party. Says about the rise of militancy and Parliamentary elections in which three percent electorate cast their votes. Traces the events of Kashmir since 1947 when it acceded to India. Criticises those people and the political parties who want to scrap Art. 370 of the Constitution. Advises taking of some measures for improvement of the political situation in Kashmir.

706. SUMAN DUBEY. Smooth Transition. *IT*. V.7 No. 18; Sept. 16-30. 1982. P 20-23.

Describes the last days of Sheikh Abdullah's government and his sad demise on Sept. 8, 1982. Throws light on the prevailing political situation of Kashmir. Assesses the role of Shiekh's Cabinet for appointing Dr. Farooq Abdullah as Chief Minister of the State. Comments on Dr. Farooq Abdullah's bold decision for dropping all the ministers of Sheikh's Cabinet and the challenges he is going to face in the near future.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT (1990—1994)

707. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Azadi is the Keyword to Win Over Kashmir. *Pioneer* July 15, 1994.

Makes an assessment of the situation regarding the proposed elections in J & K. Gives a reference to the Home Ministry's report that popular support for insurgency has diminished in the Kashmir Valley due to some reasons and quotes some instances in this behalf. Examines some aspects of the latest Amnesty International's report regarding the role of Security forces. Talks about the policy of JKLF which stands for Azadi and Independence of Kashmir. Feels that it is JKLF with

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whom an agreement could be reached and not with Hizbul Mujahideen a pro-Pak organisation. Concludes that essence of 'azadi' can be secured only within the Indian Union by guaranteeing its special status in such a manner that it cannot be eroded as it was done after removal of Sheikh Abdullah in 1953.

708. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Coming to Terms with Kashmir Militants. *KT* September 20, 1994.

Gives an estimation of human sufferings in Kashmir and quotes some instances in this behalf. Contains reference of Awantipora incident where 9 persons died by jumping into a well in order to escape BSF firing. Criticises Governor's administration for talking about early elections under the present circumstances. States that Kashmiri militants have established with their blood the right to participate in talks for a settlement of Kashmir issue. Lays stress for taking a realistic attitude by the Govt. of India towards Kashmir. Also gives example of Pt. Nehru's speech in Lok Sabha in 1952 regarding Kashmir.

709. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. The Kashmir policy: The Case for Reconsideration. *IE* August 6, 1991.

Gives an account of the sufferings of the people of Kashmir Valley during past 18 months. Describes the role of Indian Security Forces in Kashmir. Says that technically Kashmir is still in UN agenda. Reviews India's policy and measures regarding tackling with the militancy in Kashmir. Gives examples of 1947 and 1965 in this behalf. Quotes extracts of Pt. Nehru's speech in Indian Parliament on August 7, 1952 regarding Kashmir. Talks about India's latest policy towards Kashmir and quotes in this behalf the appointment of Mr. Jagmohan as the Governor thus enabling him to further erode Kashmir's special status. Feels that Kashmiri Nationalism is still alive and gives the example of JKLF in this regard. Suggests talks on a limited association on the model of Bhutan with Kashmiri leaders.

710. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Kashmir Policy : Pilot vs Chavan vs Krishna Rao. *Pioneer* April 8, 1994.

Comments on the statements made by different ministers at the Centre regarding Kashmir. Says that there is no clear policy that has been evolved so far in respect of Kashmir

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despite taking direct charge by the Prime Minister Rao. Discusses role of various militant organizations and their policies especially that of Hizbul Mujahideen and JKLF. Assesses the World opinion in the light of human rights excesses in the Valley and about the resolution on Kashmir at UNHRC Session at Geneva. Gives a position regarding holding of elections in J & K and the statements of some Kashmiri leaders in this behalf. Feels that if the meaningful elections are held in J & K, it will help to refurbish the image of India.

711. AJIT BHATTACHARJEA. Kashmir : The Wounded Valley. New Delhi, UBS Publishers, 1994. P 314.

The author is a noted Journalist and former editor of Indian Express and Hindustan Times.

Discusses briefly the history of Kashmir. Makes an analysis of the latest developments *i.e.* rise of militancy in Kashmir. Traces the evolution of Kashmiryat and cultural heritage of the people of Kashmir. Explains the reasons of alienation of Kashmir people from India. Discusses the Constitutional position of Kashmir vis-a-vis Art. 370 of the Constitution. Also makes an assessment of some important leaders *e.g.* Pt. Nehru, Sheikh Abdullah, Lord Mountbettan, Hari Singh, Indira Gandhi, Farooq Abdullah, Jagmohan, regarding their role in the political developments of Kashmir.

712. AKBAR (M J). Kashmir: Behind the Vale. New Delhi, Viking, Penguin Books, 1991. P 232.

The author is a veteran journalist and a member of the Indian Parliament.

Gives a historical account of Kashmir and its people. Throws light on Muslim and other rules and lays more emphasis on modern period especially the start of freedom struggle in 1931. Discusses various phases of the freedom movement and analyses the role of Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Pt. Nehru and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and their relations. Deals with the accession of J & K with Indian Union and highlights later political developments of Kashmir upto 1989. Examines the causes of militancy in Kashmir and its repercussions. Concludes that India cannot afford to be defeated in Kashmir.

713. ALTAF HUSSAIN. Shabir Shah: a Living Legend in Kashmir History. Srinagar, Nobel Publishing House, 1994. P 187.

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Gives a life sketch of Shabir Shah alongwith his family background. Regards him a man of peace who prefers a dialogue among India, Pakistan and the representatives of the Kashmiri people for its solution. Highlights contribution of Shabir Shah to the Freedom struggle of Kashmir. Makes an analysis of the background in which J & K State was devided and brings out the personalities, forces, agencies and events that played important role in leaving Kashmir problem unsolved. States that Shabir Shah has become a legend and thus earned the title of 'Prisoner of Conscience' by Amnesty International, contains 17 appendixes regarding Govt. Notifications Court orders, Amnestry International letters etc. about Shabir Shah.

714. ALTAF HUSSAIN. The Wounded Paradise. Srinagar, The Author, 1991, P 244.

Gives a brief geographical account of Jammu and Kashmir. Discusses historical developments of Kashmir from the earliest to present times. Makes a study of various phases of the freedom movement which started in 1931 and highlights its various aspects. Explains as to how Kashmir acceeded to India in 1947 and discusses various dimensions of Kashmir problem. Describes militancy in Kashmir and mentions the reasons that paved the way for its start. Throws light on the role of Security forces and quotes a number of incidents in this behalf. Also discusses the migration of Pandits from Kashmir. Pleads for the peaceful solution of Kashmir problem in order to ensure peace and prosperity to the people of South Asia.

715. BALRAJ PURI. Mending the Fences: a Year of Wasted Opportunities in Kashmir. *IE* December 17, 1992.

Highlights the efforts of Amanullah Khan's abortive bid to lead marches across line of Control on Feb. 11 and March 30, 1992. Comments on the role of Indian Security Forces in Kashsmir for committing lapses when the situation was about to improve. Quotes some instances in this behalf *e.g.* firing on the procession of Moulvi Farooq, Khanyar and Chota Bazar. States that these developments have reversed the process of normalisation in Kashmir. Pleads for the redressal of the peoples grievancies and a dialogue among three regions of the State.

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716. BHARGAVA (G S). Hazratbal Signifies Centre's Ambivalence in Kashmir. *Pioneer* Aug. 13, 1994.

Gives significance of Hazratbal Shrine in Kashmir Valley. Makes an assessment of the role of Mr. Kuldip Nayar and his fellow human rights activists in getting the bunkers removed from Hazratbal in the light of Yasin Malik's hunger strike unto death. Also analyses the role of other militant organisation such as Hizbul Mujahideen and Harkat-ul-Ansar for removing the bunkers in the vicinity of Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar. Throws light on the claims and counter claims by the different militant outfits for removing the bunkers in Hazratbal. Feels that JKLF and its present leadership has been more active in spreading pro-militant causes. States that the role of Govt's ambivalent handling of Hazratbal episode is significant.

717. BOSE (A C). Our Beleagured Govt: Siege by Besieged. *KT* Oct. 30, 1993.

Expresses views on the siege of Hazratbal Shrine. States that the Govt. has been caught on the wrong foot by this siege. Feels that the militants have intensified world support due to the wrong policies of the Govt. Blames administrative machinery of the Govt. for not taking the appropriate steps to prevent the militants for taking shelter in the shrine. Criticises the efforts of the Govt. for not resolving the crisis at the initial stage.

718. DHIRENDRA SHARMA. India's Commitment to Kashmir: Political Analysis with Documents. New Delhi, Philosophy & Social Action Publications, 1994. V.P.

Explains the genesis of Kashmir issue which has effected Indo-Pak relations. Contains 10 articles on various aspects of Kashmir- present as well as past, by the eminent persons like M. Parthasarthy, Alastair Lamb, John McCain, Ayub Thukar, Arif Ali, Sumant Banerjee etc. States that the papers are based on political analysis of events and historical documents. Contains a report on human rights in Kashmir by Physicians for Human Rights-Denmark. Also contains UN resolutions on Kashmir.

719. GYAS-UD-DIN (Peer). Understanding the Kashmir Insurgency. New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1992. P 142.

Gives background of Kashmir's freedom struggle and mentions the reasons as to why Mr. M.A. Jinnah failed to win over

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Kashmiri leadership. Analyses pecularities of Kashmir's accession to Indian Union and throws light on the role of Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel. Hari Singh and Sheikh Abdullah in this behalf. Discusses thoroughly origin of militancy in Kashmir and defines its various dimensions including operation TOPAC. Makes a study of Human Rights in Kashmir and discusses the role of Kashmir Press in this behalf. Also highlights the role of Communal parties such as BJP, VHP, RSS regarding Kashmir problem and its effect on militancy. Advocates for peaceful relations between India and Pakistan and pleads for amicable settlement of Kashmir problem.

720. JAGMOHAN. Indian Politics : Plight of Kashmiri Pandits. *Tribune* December 7, 1994.

Contains views about the plight of Kashmiri Pandits. Gives a historical account of this community and their position during different Muslim regimes. States that they were forced to leave by the militants from Kashmir in the beginning of 1990 by arousing the religious frenzy. Feels that neither their right to vote in absentia nor the suggestion by the leaders like Shabir Shah to return to the Valley, has any meaning. Says that if positive steps are not taken at present, the Pandits would remain scattered and would become extinct in the body politic of the country.

721. JAGMOHAN. My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir. New Delhi Allied Pub; 3d ed. 1993 P 789.

Mr. Jagmohan has served as Governor of Jammu & Kashmir for two terms *i.e.* from April 1984 to July, 1989 and January to May, 1990.

As an eye witness to the political developments of Jammu & Kashmir, discusses thoroughly the militancy in Kashmir. Analyses the historical events of Kashsmir from earliest times to the post partition period. Critically makes an assessment of Kashmir's Constitutional position vis-a-vis Union Govt. Narrates all the political developments that took place during his tenure as Governor in J & K. Discusses various solutions of Kashmir problem and pleads for the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution. Throws light on the current political issues in the light of continued militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

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722. JASWANT SINGH. Continuing Confusion in Kashmir. *AA* November 5, 1994.

Throws light on the statement in which it has been mentioned that the Prime Minister has taken direct charge of Kashmir. Questions as to what was the role of Prime Minister during the past five years regarding Kashmir ? Critically assesses the policy of Home Ministry in respect of Kashmir. Says about the elections in Jammu and Kashmir and states that elections are not an objective but only a means to an end. Analyses the role of Foreign mercenaries especially the role of Harkat-ul-Ansar. Favours that this challenge must be met both by the Union Govt. and the administration of J & K State.

723. KARAN SINGH. The Kashmir Question *TOI* Aug. 12, 1994.

Gives an account of 5 years militancy in Kashmir. States that the toll is enormous in which thousands have been killed, property worth crores destroyed and thousands of widows left to face a bleak future. Regards Pakistan responsible for encouraging, financing and training of peaceful Kashmiris to take the gun. Lays stress for political settlement by taking into account Indo-Pak relations, status of two regions under Pak control and Inter-State relations between the three regions of the State. Favours multi-level unconditional dialogue between India and Pakistan, between emergent leadership in the Valley and the Centre. Also lays emphasis on the involvement of experienced civil servants who are aware of special topography, cultural and the languages of the State.

724. KAUL (T N). Kashmir : The Issues at Stake. *HT* Sept. 23, 1992.

States that the real issues pertaining to Kashmir have been forgotten and the religious factor is being presented. Criticises militants for violating the peoples rights and for driven out Kashmiri Pandits from the Valley. Blames Pakistan for supporting terrorists and for violating Simla Agreement regarding solution of Kashmir problem. Pleads that India should give real autonomy to the people of Kashmir. Criticises foreign media regarding their views on the actions of security forces in Kashmir.

725. KHUSRO (A M). Tackling Kashmir Issue. *IE* January 17, 1994.

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Ctiticises the present policy of the Govt. of India towards Kashmir and quotes some instances in this behalf. Gives some suggestions to be taken for tackling the Kashmir issue. Advocates for the visit of Human Rights Groups to Kashmir. Favours a dialogue between India and Pakistan for the settlement of Kashmir issue. Also suggests holding of elections in Kashmir in order to enable the people to govern themselves freely.

726. KOUL (Mohan Lal). Kashmir Past and Present; Unravel in the Mystique. New Delhi, Manav Publications, 1994. P 242.

Analyses origin and ethos of Kashmiri Pandits. Describes critically medieval history of Kashmir from Muslim to the end of Dogra rule. Outlines the main features and principal land marks of this period. Also touches upon political, economic, literary, cultural and religious developments of Kashmir. Discusses history of Kashmir right from 1947 upto present times. Examines the policies and programmes of Kashmir's Chief Ministers. viz, Sheikh Abdullah, G.M. Bakshi, G.M. Sadiq, Syed Mir Qasim, Farooq Abdullah and G.M. Shah. Discusses thoroughly rise of fundamentalism and its nature in Kashmir and examines the plight of Kashmiri pandits with respect to the eruption of militancy. Gives a glimpse of unfolding tragedy in future and stresses that the nation should take lessons from the past and act accordingly in future.

727. KULDIP NAYAR. A longway to Srinagar *KT* Aug. 17, 1994.

Criticises the Govt. of India for its Kashmir policy followed since 1953. Compares the present situation of Kashmir with that of 1965. Mentions the reasons for peoples alienation and quotes the statement of A.G. Lone in this behalf. Throws some light on Art. 370 and the circumstances under which it was incorporated in the Constitution of India. Also criticises the non-congress parties of the country for their failure to take a right step towards Kashmir.

728. KULDIP NAYAR. A Visit to Kashmir. *KT* June 8, 1994.

Makes some observations of Kashmir situation on the basis of his visit to the Valley. Says that militancy has now declined in Kashmir. Compares the policy of JKLF and Hizbul Mujahideen. Criticises Governor's administration for failing to realise as to how it acts of omission and commission

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have made the people to go away from India. States that if the security forces could be humane, a lot of peoples alienation may wear off.

729. MISKEEN (M I). Kashmir Freedom Struggle: land marks and the Key to its success. *GK* Nov. 25, 29 & Dec. 1, 1994

Gives a historical background of Kashmir from medieval to present times. Expresses views about Kashmir issue in UN and throws light on its efforts to settle the issue. States that despite UN's failure to solve Kashmir problem, the freedom struggle in Kashmir has not ceased. Gives a description of political events including the present armed resistance. Discusses the role of Hurriyat Conference in the present circumstances and advises militant organisations how to achieve their objectives.

730. NARAYANAN (M K). If law and Order in Kashmir has Improved what about the Psycho of the people ? *AA* August 1, 1994.

Examines media reports regarding the latest situation in Kashmir. Says that militancy which had been confined to the Valley has now extended upto Doda in Jammu Province. Talks about overlapping relationship between various militant groups and regards it as a disturbing feature. Assesses various aspects of the policy of J & K Govt. at this critical juncture. Favours resumption of political process followed by holding of elections. Advises that efforts must be made to have discussions with leaders like Shabir Shah and Yasin Malik. Feels that no political process is possible without support and participation of the National Conference.

731. NARAYANAN (M K). Kashmir will Simmer as the Snows Melt. *AA* June 13, 1994.

Discusses various aspects of militancy in J & K. States that militancy has now began in Jammu region and gives an example of district Doda and Kishtwar in this behalf. Says that Hurriat Conference and other organisations are backed by ISI of Pakistan. Feels that increased pressures could be generated over the issue of human rights violations as militancy would step up during the summer months. Makes an assessment of the policy of JKLF and regards it as a challenge for the Indian decision makers. Advises that the Govt. should be faithful rather to depend on the models of the

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West such as plebiscite, referendum, trusteeship etc. on Kashmir.

732. NIKHIL CHAKRAVARTY. The Nation Rises as One Over Kashmir. *Pioneer* Feb. 24, 1994.

Examines India's role as a nation during the period of crisis and quotes some instances in this behalf. Reviews President Clinton's Kashmir policy in the light of his statements especially regarding the violations of human rights. Talks about India's unity and gives the example of Indian delegation at Human Rights Commission at Geneva. Advises that Washington should realise India's importance in South Asia after the end of Cold War. Assesses critically the role of Indian forces in Kashmir Valley. Pleads for removal of present alienation of the Kashmiri people in order to enhance the country's democratic set up.

733. NIKHIL CHAKRAVARTY. Need for Consensus Within J & K. *KT* Nov. 7, 1994.

Comments on Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's decision to take over Kashmir under his direct charge. Says that this will ensure to restore public confidence in his Govt. Compares the present situation with that of 1950 when Kashmir was under Pt. Nehru's supervision. Throws light on various aspects of political process to be started in the near future. Pleads for mobilisation of all forces and personalities in order to bring about a consensus within Jammu and Kashmir.

734. NIKHIL CHAKRAVARTTY. Rao Must Bring About a Consensus on Kashmir Issue. *Pioneer* Nov. 5, 1994.

Praises Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's decision to take over Kashmir protfolio in order to restore confidence among the various sections. Quotes Pt. Nahru's example in this behalf. Criticises previous policies regarding Kashmir resulting thereby to more agressive attitude by the militants in the Valley. Feels that Kashmir has been the subject of attack at the international level due to human rights violations by the security forces. Talks about holding of elections in J & K vis-a-vis the question of autonomy and the economic package. Makes an assessment about the role of Hurriyat Conference, Hizbul Mujahideen and other militant leaders released by the Govt. during 1994.

735. PAMPORI (Mohammad Sultan). Kashmir in Chains 1918-1992. Srinagar, Pampori Pub; House, 1992. P 477

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Gives a geographical description of Kashmir alongwith historical and political developments from 1918 to 1992. Highlights the events of 1931 when the freedom struggle of Kashmir began. Discusses thoroughly various dimensions of Kashmir problem and claims to have revealed the facts as to why the UN Resolutions on Kashmir have not been implemented. Also discusses International aspect of Kashmir problem vis-a-vis interest of world powers in the region. Makes an assessment of the Constitutional position of Kashmir, Azad Kashmir and militancy in Kashmir. Contains two annexures regarding the treaty between British Govt. and the State of Lahore, letter of Maharaja Hari Singh dated 26-10-1947 to Lord Mountbetten.

736. PRAFUL BIDWAI. Seizing the Movement in J & K. *Tribune* June 27, 1994.

Gives latest position of Kashmir situation. Throws light on Qazi Nissar's murder in South Kashmir and murder of other eminent personalities like Moulvi Farooq, Dr. Guru, Dr. Ashai and Mr. H.N.Wanchoo. Blames state intelligence agencies for not having established their own innocence. States that the people of Kashmir cannot be won over by force. Tells about the policy of JKLF and the statements of Mr. Yasin Malik. Talks about the policy of Hizbul Mujahideen and the different attitudes of the two parties. Says that the polarisation of the two parties offers an opportunity to the Govt. and thereby convince the people of Kashmir that azadi means autonomy and enhanced federal powers within secular India.

737. PRAN CHOPRA. Divided Mujahids. *HT* Oct. 3, 1994.

Throws light on 5 years President's rule in Kashmir. Expresses opinion about Benazir Bhutto's interview to New York Times in which she admitted that Pakistan would loose plebiscite in case option for independence is allowed. States that there are differences among various Mujahid outfits *e.g.* Hizbul Mujahideen, Huriyat Conference and Harkat-ul-Ansar with regard to Amarnath Yatra. Also highlights differences between militant groups and quotes some statements in this behalf.

738. PRAN CHOPRA. Mercenary Mujahideen *KT* Oct.9, 1993.

Contains observations of an officer of security forces regarding the role of mercenaries in the militancy operations in Kashmir.

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Says that Pakistan is facing some problems with Kashmiri militants and as such mercenary mujahideen are encouraged by providing training in sophisticated weapons. States that India has failed to win the hearts of Kashmiri people. Compares present situation of Kashmir with that of 1947. Concludes with the advice to give the people honest and representative Govt. in order to wean Kashmir from pro-Pak elements.

739. PREM BHATIA. Kashmir's Shadow Over Pakistan. *Tribune* Nov. 18, 1994.

Throws light on Pakistan's efforts to move a resolution on Kashmir at UN and its repercussions on Pak policy. States that Pakistan considers Kashmir as her bread and butter which can make or mar their leaders present as well as future. Talks about India's role at UN and its offer to Pakistan for the solution of bilateral problems without third party's intervention. Reviews Centre Govt.'s policy on Kashmir. Favours appointment of Dr. Karan Singh as an adviser for Kashmir in order to find its solution. Also makes an assessment of his position in this behalf.

740. PREM BHATIA. Kashmir: Talk and Reality. *Tribune* May 27, 1994.

Examines the discussions on Kashmir held at Delhi in which eminent Journalists, politicians and three former Governors of J & K participated. Tells about various aspects of Kashmir including the statement of Pak Prime Minister. States that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is scarred over the prospect of losing the votes if the third option of independence is permitted. Highlights the role of Home Ministry in Kashmir affairs. Advises that if the Central Govt. wants to go for elections in J & K in the near future, the risks are obvious and advises that the ground realities should not be ignored by the Prime Minister before taking this step.

741. PREM BHATIA. An Unending Stalemate *KT* August 17, 1993.

Makes an assessment of the present political situation in Kashmir. Mentions the reasons regarding peoples alienation. Provides an account of the role of Pakistan for sending militants and ammunation to Kashmir. Throws light on US policy on Kashmir. Contains views of two ex-governors-

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Jagmohan and G.C. Sexana regarding militancy in Kashmir. Stresses on the Govt. to take steps like economic package for the people of Kashmir.

742. RAINA (Dina Nath). Kashmir Distortions and Reality. New Delhi, Reliance Pub. House, 1994. P 307.

Provides an inside account of actual happenings during last 4 years in Kashmir. Claims that facts have been revealed in the larger national interest. Discusses thoroughly the genesis of terrorism and insurgency in the Kashmir Valley. Highlights different aspects of Pakistan's policy towards India since 1947. Narrates the story of Kashmiri Pandits regarding their exile from Kashmir. Critically analyses BJP's Ekta Yatra and its positive effects. Also discusses human rights issue in Jammu and Kashmir. In the appendix, contains a list of 65 persons killed in militancy related incidents from January to June 1990 in the Kashmir Valley.

743. RASGOTRA (M). Kashmir Agenda *IE* July 4, 1994.

Makes an assessment of Kashmir's prevailing situation and feels improvement in it. Says that danger of Indo-Pak war over Kashmir has considerably receded. Review US policy on Kashmir and criticises US stand on Kashmir. Feels optimistic about the Kashmir situation and suggests various methods to the Govt. to restore normalcy and stability in the Kashmir Valley. Lays stress on the restoration of the prestige and authority of the State administration, return of Kashmiri Pandits, comprehensive regional plans for the development, modernization of educational system etc in J & K.

744. RUSTAMJI (K F). A Difficult Job in Kashmir. *Tribune* March 3, 1993.

Makes an assessment of the role of Security forces in Kashmir. Feels that the curtain of secrecy that had been thoughtlessly imposed, has prevented humanitarian agencies from visiting the State in order to confirm that our laws are being implemented and the grievances redressed. Quotes in this behalf the views expressed during a Seminar held at Hyderabad in which International Red Cross Agency also participated. Says that end of terrorism needs patience, persistence and understanding. States that solution of Kashmir needs a good leadership also. Quotes a retired Military Officers's views about unjustified conclusions of the security forces. Further

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adds that we should be open minded, firm and determined in order to protect the Kashmir.

745. SAEED NAQVI. Correcting Historical Wrongs in Kashmir. *Pioneer* January 16, 1994.

States that he has gone through the letters of Maulana Azad written by him to his cabinet colleagues on the question of employment for Kashmir Muslims about 40 years back and feels that these deserve to be repeated in today's context. Assesses the role of security forces in the Kashmir Valley resulting the total alienation of Kashmiri people from rest of the India. Feels that if we have lost the hearts and minds of Kashmiri people but the Pakistan has not even been able to win them. Says that Kashmiri Muslims be provided with jobs and other economic opportunities in order to win their hearts. Quotes some recent examples with figures where Muslims have not been given their due share in jobs. Pleads for extention of railway line upto Srinagar to link it with rest of the country.

746. SAEED NAQVI. Our Case on Kashmir and Theirs. *Pioneer* Feb. 27, 1994.

Discusses various aspects of Indo-Pak policy on Kashmir. Claims that Indian stand on Kashmir is stronger than Pakistan but, it is more complex to communicate. Says that if Kashmir had been a part of Pakistan, it would have still remained an unfinished business of the partition. Tells about the position of Muslims in India. Says that Pakistan is not interested in Kashmir but the Kashmir issue. Concludes that Pakistan should stop aiding militancy in Kashmir and the Govt. of India should communicate the Kashmiri people the sense regarding the excesses committed by the security forces in the course of quelling militancy.

747. SALMAN KHURSHID. Beyond Terrorism: New Hope for Kashmir. New Delhi, UBS Publishers, 1994. P 161.

The author is Minister of State for External Affairs in the Union Cabinet of India.

Gives a brief historical account of Kashmir. Discusses origin of militancy in Kashmir and holds Pakistan responsible for sponsoring and supporting it in various forms. Provides a detailed account of Hazratbal siege which started on 15th Oct. and ended on 15th Nov, 1993. Analyses human rights

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issue in Kashmir and gives a detailed description of UN Human Rights Commission meeting held at Geneva in Feb-March 1994. Discusses role of JKLF and its leaders like Mohammad Yasin Malik and his associates for bringing militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. Favours a peaceful solution of all outstanding issues with Pakistan in accordance with Simla Agreement of 1972. Also contains 3 appendices—letter of Maharaja Hari Singh to Lord Mountbatten dated 16 Oct. 1947, Instrument of Accession and Simla Agreement of 1972.

748. *SEMINAR*. April 1992 (Special issue on Kashmir). This special issue contains the following articles on various aspects of Kashmir :

1. The Problem Posed by *Seminarist* P 12-14.
2. The Second Problem by M.J. Akbar P 15-17.
3. Past, Present and Future by Jagmohan P 18-23.
4. The Way Out by George Fernandes P 24-27.
5. A Window to India by Badri Raina P 28-31.
6. Redefining Integration by Sumanta Banerjee P 32-36.
7. Economy Under Siege by Ashok Jaitly P 37-39.
8. The Militant Viewpoint by Shiraz Sidhva P 40-42.
9. Militancy : A Comment by D.N. Kaul P 43-45.
10. A Constricted Discourse by Harsh Sethi P 46-51.

749. SEMINARIST. *Pseud.* A New Kashmiriyat . *Seminar* January 1991 P 47-51.

Discusses political situation of Kashmir which emerged since 1989. Makes a study of the various phases of Post-independent history of Kashmir from 1947 to 1989 in the right historical perspective. Throws light on the impact of the dismissal of Farooq Abdullah Govt. in 1984 and the NC—Congress accord of 1986, on the political situation of Kashmir. States that the roots of militancy are to be found in the rigging of 1987 elections and regards this as a contributory factor. Makes an assessment of the causes of present day militancy right from the implementation of economic reforms started since 1947. Regards movement for azadi philosophy a combination of Kashmiriyat and Islam. Says that the violation of human rights has alienated the people and helped in the spread of further militancy in Kashmir. Also throws light on the Pakistan's role in Kashmir militancy, policy of National Front Govt. towards Kashmir and the role of Jagmohan as the Governor of Kashmir.

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750. SHARMA (B P). Living Under Continued Self-deception *KT* Aug. 21, 1994.

Analyses various aspects of Kashmir issue since 1947. Praises Prime Minister Narasimha Rao for his success in foiling Pakistan's efforts to internationalise the Kashsmir issue. Defines various clauses of Simla Agreement including the final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir. Gives some references of Indo Pak War of 1965. Quotes the statement of *Washington Post*, *London Times* and the *New York Times* regarding the situation in 1965. Throws light on the Tashkent Agreement of 1966. Mentions the causes of alienation which led to the Kashmiri Muslims to astray. Explains briefly the reasons responsible for the present state of affair prevailing in Kashmir.

751. SHYAM KAUL. Kashmir—Sandwich Syndrome. *KT* May 7, 1993.

States that the opinion of Kashmiri people has altogether changed as compared to 1990-91, when azadi wave was running high in Kashmir. Feels that the people of Kashmir are sandwiched between militants and the security forces. Talks about exodus of Kashmiri pandits from the Valley. Quotes opinion of some Kashmiri Muslims in this behalf. Criticises the Kashmiri militants for their acts of omission.

752. SINGH (S K). Kashmir as an Albi is very Thin. *AA* July 20, 1994.

Make a review of Pak policy on Kashmir and gives example of Nawaz Shrif who criticised the Govt. for not following a solid policy towards Kashmir. Examines the aims behind passing a resolution on Kashmir by the Pak Parliament. States that main aim of Pakistan's policy is to put pressure on India in respect of Kashmir. Talks about Sardar Asif's criticism of Nawaz Sharif's Govt. for engineering terrorism abroad. Gives a brief description of events regarding Pakistan's efforts to persuade the Human Rights Commission in Geneva to criticise India on Kashmir. Also discusses US policy about missile technology of Pakistan.

753. SOZ (Saif-ud-Din) *Ed.* Kashmir Crisis: Agenda for Effective Dialogue. New Delhi, Kashmir Centre of Asian Studies, 1993, P 133.

A seminar on Kashmir was held at New Delhi on 23rd Oct. 1992. 24 papers were presented in this seminar by the

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prominent experts on Kashmir viz. Dr. Karan Singh, P.N. Haksar, Syed Mir Qasim, Balraj Puri, Bhim Singh, Justice V.M. Tarkunde, Kuldeep Nayar, M. Farooqi, Prof. Ravinder Kumar etc.

Makes an analysis of Kashmir situation in the right perspective. Pleades for the final settlement of Kashmir problem as envisaged in the Simla Agreement of 1972. Favours effective and unconditional dialogue with militant leaders. Advocates for autonomy and restoration of democracy in J & K State. Throws light on Human Rights situation in Kashmir. States that Kashmir being a special case and as such needs a flexible and imaginative approach.

754. SURJEET (Harkishan Singh). Kashmir: Govt. still Oblivious to Ground Reality. *KT* Sept. 9,1994.

Makes an assessment of Kashmir situation in the light of statements made by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. States that the situation has changed and the people are prepared to respond to any rational solution. Mentions the causes regarding mass alienation of Kashmiri people. Says that the successive Congress Govts. in the Centre have negated Art. 370 of the Constitution and ignored the social, economic and political aspirations of the people of Kashmir. Thinks that the only solution of Kashmir is to provide autonomy and to protect the identity of Kashmiri people. Favours to respond to pro-independence group of Kashmiri militants.

755. VERGHESE (B G). New Mood in Kashmir. *IE* July 12, 1991.

Throws light on the prevailing conditions in Kashmir and Pak-Occupied Kashmir. Compares the role and policies of JKLF and Hizbual Mujahideen. Discusses Human Rights issue vis-a-vis Indian Security Forces and the advantages Pakistan can get by bringing the issue before the various International forums. Gives some suggestions as to how the militancy can be contained and Kashmir problem solved. Pleads that both India and Pakistan should initiate efforts boldly and thereby solve Kashmir problem without surrendering their legitimate interests.

756. VERMA (P S). Jammu and Kashmir at the Political Crossroads. New Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1994. P 294.

Provides a brief historical account of Kashmir. Deals with electoral politics of the State and examines as to how the people of Kashmir have taken up arms in order to bring a

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political change. Makes a study of socio-economic status of Kashmiri leadership and attempts to present a brief account with regard to its mismanagement, malpractices and corruption. Gives a current picture of the present crisis in Kashmir and provides a detailed account of the on going violence since 1988. Discusses various aspects of militancy in Kashmir and throws light on various issues such as its nature, consequences of the violence, politics of human rights etc. Also analyses a profile of the various militant organisations in Kashmir.

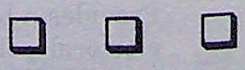
757. WAKHLU (Khem Lata) and O.N. Wakhlu. Kashmir Behind the White Curtain 1972-1991. Delhi, Konark Publishers, 1991. P 402.

Mrs. Khem Lata Wakhlu was an MLA and served as a Minister in G.M. Shah's Cabinet during 1984-1986. She was taken as hostage alongwith her husband in 1991 by one of the militant outfits.

Covers the political events of Kashmir from 1972-1991. States to have provided valuable insights into many political events that have brought the State to present pass. Claims to have narrated the events on the basis of her personal knowledge and experience. Discusses various political developments of Kashmir *e.g.* Sheikh Indira Accord, dissolution of Plebiscite Front, 1977 elections, Farooq Abdullah as C.M. G.M. Shah as C.M., Governor's rule in 1986, Rajiv Farooq Accord, emergence of Muslim United Front and the rise of militancy in Kashmir. Also gives a brief account of 45 days as hostages of Kashmiri militants in 1991.

758. WANI (Gul Mohd). Kashmir Politics : Problems and Prospects. New Delhi, Asish Pub. House, 1993. P 200.

Discusses history of Jammu and Kashmir from medieval to modern times. States that the people of Kashmir have always been an identity conscious group. Gives comments on the policies of India and Pakistan towards Kashmir since 1947. Discusses militancy in Kashmir and throws light on its various dimensions including the politics of Independent Kashmir. Also contains 4 appendices with text of reports and agreements.



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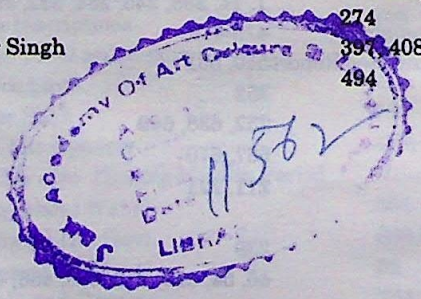

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